The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2909. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Col. HAYNE called on the President last evening, and was politely received. He stated verbally and fully the purpose of his mission, which was to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the garrison of Fort Sumter. The President heard him through patiently and attentively, but without the slightest intimation as to what his own views were.

When Col. HAYNE concluded his statement, the President requested him to submit it in writing, when he would consider it and communicate his reply. This was all that occurred, and Col. HAYNE is perfectly in the dark as to what the reply will be. He has been busily engaged most of to-day in preparing the document, but the urgent solicitations of a large number of Southern Senators, I understand, have induced Col. HAYNE to modify his views, and he has telegraphed this fact to Gov. PICKENS, and asked for further instructions. These Southern Senators insist on South Carolina doing no act which will involve a collision.

Senator DAVIS has dictated and forwarded a letter to Gov. PICKENS, which was written by another Senator, in which he supplicates them to abandon any policy which would involve hostilities, and not only open their markets freely to Major ANDERSON, but to cultivate kindly relations with him. Mr. DAVIS speaks of ANDERSON in the highest terms. He says he knows him well, and that he is as honorable as he is brave, and will never abuse their confidence.

The secession leaders are beginning to fear reaction at home. The highest ecomiums yet passed on Major ANDERSON were those by the South Carolina Legislature. This, taken in connection with the sudden change of tone in ANDERSON's notes to Gov. PICKENS, is causing much talk in official circles here.

The President will positively refuse to withdraw the garrison, as demanded by Col. HAYNE, but if the proposition be modified as insisted on by nearly all the Southern Senators, they think it will be accepted.

I understand that the Cabinet to-day determined against holding any intercourse with any South Carolinians as Ambassadors.

It is rumored, and apparently upon good authority, that Mr. BUCHANAN has assured the South that, while he can never recognize the *de facto* Government of South Carolina, or any other separate State seceding, it would not be inconsistent with his former positions to recognize a Government *de facto* if embracing three or more States combined. If this be true, it may account for the haste to organize the Provisional Government at Montgomery.

The Senators and others maturing the new plan for a settlement are to-day quite sanguine that they will succeed in holding together the Border States, and eventually preserving the Union, if a collision can only be avoided.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was much exasperated to-day at his resolutions being first amended and then tabled, yet he does not despair of the Union, as he thinks the people will come to the rescue.

Messrs. BRAGG, SLIDELL and other extremists have telegraphed the defeat of Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition to-night to the South, for the purpose of exacerbating feeling and promoting the revolution.

The Missouri, Virginia and Maryland Union men express great fears that the Senate's action to-day will give the Disunionists control of those States.

IVERSON and some other Cotton State Senators withheld their votes on Mr. CLARK's proposition, for the very purpose of having CRITTENDEN's proposition fail, that they might use it to further excite the South.

Mr. MASON's speech shows that Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions would have had less strength on a direct vote than they had in opposition to CLARK's.

The Alabama delegation are disappointed in not receiving official notification of the signing of the Ordinance of Secession. They are prepared to leave on receiving this information.

The Senators and Representatives of New-York, without distinction of party, will wait on the President to-morrow, and present the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York, tendering men and money for the preservation of the Union.

Lieut. HALL has leave of absence for several days.

The new project alluded to above for settling the question is thus spoken of in a dispatch just received from Richmond:

"The proposition takes splendidly. It was to-day explained before the Committee on Federal Relations, and will certainly pass."

This plan is the one which Messrs. DOUGLAS, CRITTENDEN, RIVES and ond others are considering, as stated last night.

Members of Congress from Northern States are constantly receiving letters from home, proposing to send men here to protect Congress and maintain the Government against violence. The members answer that the District is in the hands of Gen. SCOTT for protection, and they are content to take their chances with him.

Mr. RUSSELL has been before the Committee of Investigation relative to the Indian bonds. The statement that he refused to answer is unfounded. Members of the Committee say he made, first, a very full statement of the whole transaction in writing, and then answered unhesitatingly every additional question.

The momentary absence of a single Republican Senator to-day, lost the Pacific Railroad bill and the Kansas bill their position as special orders. This is unfortunate.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, in the House to-day, followed out the line of policy suggested by Senator WADE in his recent speech. The running fire which Mr. GURLEY drew out was interesting, but did not tend to allay the stormy feelings of others. His proposition to make Louisiana a desert, and New-Orleans a fish-pond, unless the Northwestern navigation is left free and unmolested, does not particularly please.

Private dispatches from Mississippi confirm the statement that an attempt to get up illuminations in several large towns on the Mississippi, last night, in honor of secession proved total failures. At Natchez there was a very strong disposition against any demonstration whatever, and the thing was virtually abandoned. I learn from one of the Mississippi delegation that his latest advices indicate strong regrets that the State has been so precipitate in her movement.

In conversation with an intimate friend of Gov. CHASE, to-day, who has come here evidently to prospect for the Governor and ascertain the public sentiment, I learn he has not yet decided what course to pursue, but the probabilities are that he will accept the Treasuryship. The question of doubt arises from his desire to remain in the Senate, which is more in public life and continues six years instead of four, with the further contingent liability of a break-up of the Cabinet, which is liable to occur under all Administrations.

Seventeen thousand nine hundred pounds of powder were placed on board the *Constitution* at Annapolis a few days since,—it is believed to prevent its seizure by the Disunionists in Maryland.

A prominent Republican here suggests as a basis of settlement of the pending issue between the two sections,—first, that Congress shall vote the President fifty millions of money, and power to call out an hundred thousand volunteers, if necessary, to maintain the Government and protect the public property. Having thus put the Government on a war footing, it will be in condition to offer terms to men who demand concessions, with arms in their hands.

This done, he suggests the reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise by Constitutional amendment, coupled with a provision that any foreign territory hereafter acquired by the United States shall be held as colonial dependencies and not be admitted as States. This provision would avoid the objection to a prohibition of future acquisitions, which arises from the fact that it may become necessary in the future policy of the country,—while, on the other hand, as such colonial acquisitions would involve no political power, filibusterism and war, for the sake of acquisition, would not be projected and stimulated.

Another item of the proposition is that the Constitution shall not be amended so as to permit Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that the African Slave-trade shall be forever prohibited. The proposition for the reënactment of the Missouri Compromise would not practically extend Slavery over a foot of territory, although it would recognize the fact that it already exists in New-Mexico. Indeed, the line of 36° 30′ would cut off quite a large piece of New-Mexico and devote it to freedom. It is not improbable that the foregoing plan of adjustment may be presented for the consideration of Congress before many days. It would command the support of the Border Slave States beyond doubt, if the Republicans would sustain it.

BEN HILLIARD, of San Francisco, has been nominated and confirmed United States Appraiser at that port, *vice* PHILIP ROACH, resigned.

A. D. RIGHTMIRE has been confirmed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of California, *vice* J. Y. MCDUFFIE, resigned.

It seems that JEFFERSON DAVIS, while declaring the connection of Mississippi with the Federal Government severed, was disposed to remain here and continue to cast his vote, characterizing the Senate as a mere debating society, in which anybody might properly participate. His colleague, Mr. BROWN, refused to concur in this arrangement, but insisted, on the contrary, on retiring entirely from the body if he could not fulfill the duties of a Senator. He would not sham secession and play representative of a sovereign inside the Union.

Advices from Texas show that SAM HOUSTON is making a gallant fight for the Union. If the question of secession is once fairly discussed in Texas, the treason must fall of success before the people. HOUSTON, in his recent proclamation convening the Legislature in special session, gave as one of the reasons therefor the fact that the Indians were invading her borders, and that the Treasury was destitute of the necessary means of repelling their encroachments. He evidently intended the people should infer from this the argument that a State which cannot protect itself from Indian incursions, is not in a condition to make revolution against the Federal Government, which keeps an army of over 2,000 men within the territory of Texas, for the purpose of protecting the frontier from the tomahawk of the savage.

Disunion accomplished, of course these troops would all be withdrawn, to the great relief of the Federal Treasury; put Texas would at once be plunged into an expensive and troublesome Indian war, besides losing the large business accruing from the presence and movements of so large a military force. This and similar considerations will give secession a sturdy fight in Texas.

Quite a host of "patriots" have been here recently from the Pacific Coast, looking after the Federal patronage to be distributed by Mr. LINCOLN. Among the number are some of the least fit men in California to occupy public position; men whose success would nearly, if not quite, extinguish the Republican Party in that State. In no part of the Union is good judgment in the selection of Federal officials more indispensable to the future success of the cause of Republicanism—and it is to be hoped the President elect will avoid all committals in behalf of any applicants until he shall have suitable opportunity to ascertain from true men what appointments are judicious, and what would reflect discredit upon his Administration. California was democratized by the single unfortunate appointment of T. BUTLER KING to the Collectorship of San Francisco, and it behooves the new Administration not to try a similar experiment, and bring upon itself similar disgrace.

[DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Lieut. HALL left to-day with instructions to Maj. ANDERSON. Their character has not transpired, but it is ascertained from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter as demanded by the South Carolina authorities, and that the post will be defended. Such is the present condition of affairs.

Col. HAYNE, Commissioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain here several days.

The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles that all collision for the present should be studiously avoided. Col. HAYNE has been counseling daily, with the leaders of the secession movement, who are opposed to precipitating hostilities. It is believed that strong representations have been made within two days past urging the authorities of South Carolina to afford Major ANDERSON every facility for marketing and other domestic supplies.

A plan is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the House of Delegates at Richmond, which is regarded with much interest in political circles here. The idea originated with Mr. PRYOR, of the Federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial indorsement of Messrs. CRITTENDEN, BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS, WILLIAM C. RIVES and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinion. The plan is a series of resolutions proposing:

First—There must be some definite and conclusive settlement of the Slavery question between the two sections of country, or separation will be inevitable.

Second—Proposing the Crittenden compromise, as amended by Mr. DOUGLAS, as the basis of a few and honorable adjustments, and as the least Virginia feels she can take as a settlement.

Third—The appointment of a Commissioner to each State in the Union to represent the action of Virginia, and to invite response to this measure of conciliation.

Fourth—A strong appeal to the Federal Government to stay its hand and avert all acts which may lead to a collision pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth—An appeal to the Seceding States to preserve the existing *status*, and also to abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A dispatch from a distinguished source in Virginia, received to-day, says that there is little, if any, doubt that the plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature.

Similar movements will at once be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, arrangements being now in progress for that purpose.

The Crittenden proposition will probably come up in the Senate to-morrow, on the motion to reconsider the action of to-day.

Mr. RUSSELL has appeared before the Special Committee and promptly answered all questions put to him. He has laid before the Committee a written statement of everything he knows relative to the abstracted bonds. The Grand Jury has not yet acted on the subject.

Gen. DIX has entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday. Mr. RODMAN, Chief Clerk, has been commissioned as Assistant Secretary *ad interim*, in place of CLAYTON retired.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Mr. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk of the New-York Post-office, as Postmaster.

The minority reports have not yet all been made from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. LOVE, of Georgia, and Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, unite on something like the Crittenden basis. Messrs. NELSON and TERRY have each presented their views.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, withdraws his assent to the majority report, for the reason that the Southern members have generally retired from the Committee, thereby showing an unwillingness to accept anything the North could yield in the way of a compromise. The minority report, signed by the Representatives of the Pacific coast, Messrs. BENCH and STOUT, declares the requisite vote for constitutional amendments by this Congress cannot be had, and since there is such a contrariety of views and opinions among members of the same party, as leave no hope from the action which would meet all demands they are willing to refer the matter of difference between the North and South to the source of Federal power and to the delegates elected with a view direct to their settlement. They concur in many of the measures recommended by the majority and report a resolution additional to theirs The resolution received 14 votes, while 15 voted against it in the Committee, and proposes to call a National Constitutional Convention.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society, in his report, read at the annual meeting last night, said the statement that the Africans taken from aboard the *Echo*, had been sold into Slavery on the African coast, was false. They are now in Liberia and well.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES TO THE COMMANDER OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Consul PICKENS went to Vera Cruz this morning, bearing important dispatches from Washington to the Commander of the Gulf Squadron. It is rumored they were for a concentration of the fleets at the mouths of the Mississippi and the harbor of Pensacola.

ASSEMBLING OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Judge BENNING was chosen temporary Chairman. Subsequently, GEO. W. CRAWFORD was elected President by acclamation, and A. R. LAMAR, of Muscogee, was elected Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Commissioners ORR, of South Carolina, and SHORTER, of Alabama, and request them to communicate with the Convention, also to accept seats.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 14.

Six companies of New-Orleans military arrived this morning from the Arsenal of Baton Rouge, leaving the barracks garrisoned by State troops.

Major HASKIN, with the United States forces, has left for St. Louis. A regiment of regular State infantry is being rapidly formed to garrison the fortification.

The reported seizure of the cutter *Washington* at Algiers is incorrect. No seizure is contemplated.

The Fire Department are forming into military companies.

No coercion is anticipated here against seceding States.

Preparations and plans for the organization of a Southern republic are proceeding quietly.

The volunteers here are daily drilling, and reinforcements are surrounding the forts.

FEDERAL DRAFTS DISHONORED BY THE MOBILE COLLECTOR.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Collector has refused to honor Federal drafts until orders are received from the Governor of Alabama.

RESIGNATION OF THE MASTER OF THE BROOKLYN.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

T. B. MILLS, Master of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, again tendered his resignation last night, and will immediately go South.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The House Committee on Federal Relations reported on Mr. SMITH's resolutions that it is inexpedient for the Federal Government, under existing circumstances, to make any additional military force, inasmuch as it would be liable to misconstruction, and tend to create uneasiness in the public mind; and requesting the Governor to obtain immediate information of the purposes of the General Government with respect to strengthening the military force in the arsenals, &c., in Virginia.

No action was taken on the report of the Committee, granted leave to sit during the session to consider the important information recently received. Their report is understood to be the basis of adjustment drawn up by Mr. PRYOR, and approved by the leading men of both parties at Washington.

The proceedings of the Senate are unimportant.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

There was no vote taken on the Convention bill in either House to-day.

Anti-coercion resolutions were passed to a second reading in the House last night, and will be considered again to-morrow.

The resolutions are strong against coercion, and pledge the whole power of the State to resist any attempt by the Government to coerce a seceding State.

The Convention bill is being debated in the House to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of calling a Convention to the people on the 18th of February. If a majority favors a Convention the Governor is to appoint the day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Convention bill passed the Senate last night. The vote was—yeas, 31; nays, 2. The bill leaves it to the voters to decide at the time the Delegates are elected whether the Secession Ordinance, if passed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification. The election of Delegates is to be held Feb. 18, and the Convention on the 28th.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Lancaster *Express*, of this evening, contains a communication from NATHANIEL BURT, a Republican, earnestly urging the State Legislature to take immediate steps to conciliate the Border States by sending Commissioners to their Legislatures, with a pledge of Pennsylvania's full performance of her constitutional duties towards every State. He thinks that this should be done to counteract the exertions of the disunion Commissioners in those States. He adds: "Let the Commissioners assure the Legislatures of the Border States that Pennsylvania is ready to grant them every reasonable guarantee against sectional interference, and to secure their equal rights in the Territories."

The *Express* advocates the immediate repeal of all unfriendly legislation, and approves of Mr. BURT's proposition. It says that the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill, with the appointment of the Commissioners, promptly, with a reasonable show of unanimity, will settle the position of the Border States in favor of maintaining the Union.

PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Several prominent Democrats held a meeting here to-night, and in consultation they were impressed with a sense of the great danger that threatens the Union, and suggest the calling of a Democratic State Convention, to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet at Albany,—as a preliminary to a Democratic National Convention, to convene at an early day, to take into consideration the state of the country, and see what remedy for the existing distraction can be suggested. It is said, that while conceding the right of the minority to take possession of the General Government under the result of the recent election, the Democracy feel that as a majority of the people of the Union, they have rights, which at this time should be maintained, and that their stake in the preservation of the Union is greater than that of a minority party, although temporaly successful. On a comparison of views, they announce that the feelings of the Democrats of this State seem to be in favor of firmly maintaining the Union and upholding the laws, but of insisting, as a condidition, that the olive branch shall go in advance, and no means be left untried to reunite all the States of the Confederacy on the firm basis of securing to each its full Constitutional rights.

A call for a Convention will emanate, probably, from the Representatives in the Legislature, and be issued forthwith.

ANTI-COERCION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

There was an immense gathering at National Hall to-night, in obedience to the call on men of all parties in opposition to the Republicans, favoring the conciliation and not the coercion of the South, and a peaceful separation, if it must be, rather than a civil war.

As the call was apparently directed to the Union and Douglas men, large numbers of these parties were in attendance, as was manifest during the proceedings.

On the resolutions being read, there were evidently some disposition to oppose them by a portion of the audience, and a gentleman on the platform rose to amend them. He was immediately removed.

There being some apprehension of a disturbance, a large police force was in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by VINCENT L. BRADFORD.

CHARLES MACALLESTER presided.

Speeches were made by Hon. Josiah Randall, George M. Wharton, United States District-Attorney, Hon. Wm. R. Reed, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, and others—all Breckinridge Democrats.

During the meeting several attempts were made at disturbance, a crowd frequently cheering for the Union, Gen. SCOTT and Maj. ANDERSON, and groaning for South Carolina and the Palmetto flag. At length the leader of the apposition was thrown out of the window. A scene of great excitement ensued, and many minutes elapsed before order was restored.

The speakers contended that coercion was inexpedient and dangerous, and that the South had good and just cause to complain, and recommeaded that a Convention of the people be immediately called, to declare to the South that Pennsylvania is for them.

On the question being put by Hon. WM. B. REED as to where Pennsylvania would go in case of a dismemberment of the Union, hundreds cried "To the South," which sentiment was lustily cheered.

The arguments of the speakers were mainly directed against the Abolitionists. The South was asked to wait until the Pennsylvania Democracy were again in power.

All the speakers united in commending Gov. CURTIN's inaugural address, for its conciliatory force,

NEW-JERSEY FOR THE UNION.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A very large meeting was held here this evening to sustain the General Government in its enforcement of the laws, pledging New-Jersey in men and means to put down rebellion. The Legislature was recommended to take action in the matter. Speeches were made by Col. Freese, Dr. Skelton, Mayor Mills, C. W. Jay, and H. N. Congar.

THE FIRST DIVISION FOR THE UNION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SANDFORD AND GOV. MORGAN.

It has already been announced that Gen. SANDFORD has tendered the services of the First Division New-York State Militia to the Governor for service. The following is the correspondence:

His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you the unanimous passage, by the Division Board of Officers of the First Division New-York State Militia, of a resolution authorizing me to tender to you their services for any duty which the present emergency may require.

I have also the honor to state, in response to the inquiry recently made through the members of your Military Staff, deputed for that purpose, that the organized, uniformed, and disciplined troops of this Division, divided into 16 regiments, now includes upwards of 7,000 men—officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

The ununiformed Militia of this Division, now enrolled, amount to upwards of 85,000 men.

Of these a large number are men who have served their seven years in various regiments of this Division, and who are liable to be called into service in case of insurrection and invasion. These men would generally desire to serve in their old regiments, and in case of emergency would flock to our standards, and the uniformed corps could then be increased to 15,000 to 16,000 men.

A large number of the officers and men of this Division are trained as artillerists, and in case the United States Government should find it necessary to withdraw the residue of their troops from the harbor of New-York, for the Southern fortifications, I could detail a sufficient force to supply their places in twenty-four hours, and could replace them from time to time, as long as might be necessary.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of the next week, and will in the meantime, prepare such additional items of information respecting this Division as may be desired.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1861.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 12th inst., informing me of the unanimous passage of a resolution by the Board of Officers of the First Division of New-York State Militia, tendering, through you, their services for any duty which the present emergency may require.

In accepting as I do, provisionally, the proffered service, I cannot omit to commend the promptness with which officers and men throughout have responded to the call upon their patriotism. The alacrity exhibited by the First Division is but an earnest of the disposition of the people of New-York to rise to the aid of the Federal authorities in this or any crisis, with the same readiness and unanimity that they would rally to the defence of their State and Municipal institutions. I am, very respectfully, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

To Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, New-York City.

INCREASE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ARMY.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Gov. PICKENS has sent a Message to the Legislature, advising the raising of two more military companies and one more regiment to serve three years. He advises a permanent garrison of the extensive fortifications in South Carolina. "This may be expensive, but considering that we shall soon have a Southern Confederacy, it will be necessary to protect the seacoast, and afterwards transfer the troops to the Southern Government. The fanatical excitement of Northern people shows us that if we expect to preserve peace, we must prepare for war."

The House of Representatives have passed the bill to stay the collection and prosecution of all debts due by South Carolinians to men in the Non Slaveholding States until after December next.

Lieut. MEAD, of Fort Sumter, reached here this afternoon, on a leave of absence to go home, in Virginia, on account of the illness of his sister.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Democratic Convention met at the State-house at 10 A. M.—93 of the 102 counties were represented. The Convention was harmonious, and the resolutions adopted almost unanimously declare that it is the prompting of patriotism and the dictate of wisdom to make an earnest effort to save the Union by conciliation and concession; therefore in a spirit of compromise we are willing to accept the amendments to the Constitution proposed in the United States Senate by Senator DOUGLAS, Senator CRITTENDEN, the Border State proposition, or any other whereby harmony may be restored between the people of the different sections of the country; deny the constitutional right of any State to secede from the Union; and we are equally opposed to nullification at the North and secession at the South as revolution; that in the opinion of this Convention the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the submission of seceding States will inevitably plunge the country in civil war and entirely extinguish all hope of the settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country. We therefore earnestly entreat the Federal Government and seceding States to withhold the arm of the military power; and on no pretext whatever bring on the nation the horrors of a civil war until the people can take such action as the troubles demand. We recognize it to be the duty of the Federal Government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the Union; but we distinctly deny that the Federal Government has the constitutional power to call out the military to execute these laws, except in the aid of the civil authorities. We recommend the repeal of all Personal Liberty bills, and recommend that a Convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th of February, to take into consideration the present perilous state of the country, and recommend to the people such just concessions and such amendments to the Constitution as will produce harmony and fraternal feeling throughout the Union; the said Convention to consist of one delegate from each Congressional District, and two at large from each of the thirty-three States, and we request that the Legislatures of the several States take steps for a Convention of States for the purpose aforesaid.

AID FOR THE GOVERNMENT FROM MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A joint resolution passed the State Legislature to-day, unanimously requesting the Governor to tender to the President of the United States all the resources of Maine, both in men and money, for the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The President sent in a message answering the Senate resolution relating to his appointment of JOSEPH HOLT to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of War, made vacant by the resignation of Secretary FLOYD. He fully sets forth the legal reasons for the step.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee of seven by the Senate with instructions to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a general act for the admission of new State and the readjustment of the limits of California, Minnesota and Oregon.

First—New-Mexico shall be bounded on the north by the 37° of latitude east by Texas, south by Texas and the Mexican boundary, and west by the 114° of longitude.

Second—Kansas, including the present territories of Kansas east of longitude 140°, a small portion of New-Mexico, north of latitude 37°, and that portion of Nebraska which lies south of latitude 43°.

Third—An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Minnesota, to embrace the proposed Territory of Dacotah and the portion of Nebraska lying north of latitude 43°.

Fourth—An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Oregon so as to merge and include the Territory of Washington.

Fifth—A readjustment of the State of California so as to include that portion of Utah and New-Mexico lying west of longitude 114°.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to take up Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) opposed Mr. POWELL's amendment. If the amendment is accepted the Constitution will be so amended that the extension of Slavery will be forever precluded, and we will never get Cuba. He did not want to take any resolution which would again precipitate the question on the American people. If he understood the question thoroughly, if this amendment go before the people they will never consent to it.

The Chairman (Mr. FOOT) here decided that the unfinished business, being the Pacific Railroad bill, takes precedence of the special order, the Kansas bill.

Mr. BIGLER moved to postpone all other business and take up the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. SUMNER moved for a vote on Mr. POWELL's amendment on art. 1st, line 14, after the word "Territory" to insert "now held or hereafter to be acquired."

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Hale, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—24.

Mr. WADE made a motion to vote on Mr. BIGLER's motion to postpone regular business and continue the consideration of the Crittenden resolutions. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—26.

Mr. SUMNER took the floor.

Mr. SIMMONS, of R. I., (Rep.,) said—I have lived under every President. I do not want Georgia or any other State to secede. Georgia has the ashes of one of Rhode Island's sons who fought at Eutaw Springs. I am a States-right's man as well as a national man. The personal liberty bills of Massachusetts, I believe, passed when both branches of the Legislature of that State and the Governor were Democratic. When the personal liberty bills were passed they did not prevent the operations of the Constitution. The Slavery question belongs to the United States to decide. It is a mere matter of moonshine about its belonging to the States individually. There are depraved questions thrown up by the Democrats here charging the Republican party with breaking up the Government. I do not care what kind of laws you pass in Georgia affecting us.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said—Mr. President, I shall vote for this amendment because I believe it to be abstractly true, and because I would much rather see the existing difficulty settled by a general enforcement of the laws and by a general obedience to them, than to changing the Constitution to make it conform to any sectional or other dissatisfaction. Yet I would by no means have it understood that by this vote I commit myself against all measures, or what, in my judgment, may be any just and reasonable measure intended to compose the present difficulties. It does not follow because dissatisfaction is unreasonable that it should not be appeased. Especially does not this follow when the dissatisfaction is caused by persistent misrepresentation, which we may hope time and reflection will correct. It is always with regret and with distrust of my own judgment that I differ from the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN.) Especially do I regret that I am unable to agree with him in a measure which he brings forward to compose the difficulties which agitate the country. Distinguished not more for the length of service than for the ability and patriotism with which that whole service has been illuminated, I had been taught before I knew him to regard him as the model of a statesman and patriot. During my acquaintance with him he has fully justified the opinion with which I approached him. But, passing over other objections, I think there is a fatal defect in any attempt to settle the territorial question by a constitutional amendment. I do not believe that any amendment that would be at all satisfactory to both sections could secure the assent of three-fourths of the States. Four States are already out of the Union, so far as their own acts can place them without it. Three others are waiting impatiently for the forms of secession which shall sever them from the flag of their country. Seven States would refuse even to consider a proposition for an amendment to the Constitution. To adopt an amendment to the Constitution requires the assent of twenty-five States, and only twenty-six States would vote upon it. It cannot be presumed in the present agitated condition of the country, the passions of men could calm down, and the minds of men could be brought together with such unanimity that all the States but but one would render their assent to any proposition for settling the question that has so long and so utterly divided them. I might refer to other objections, but even if the measure should be passed immediately, and should receive the prompt assent of the South, a very doubtful contingency, there is not time in the Atlantic States before the 4th of March to pass upon it with the deliberation due to so grave a matter; nor in the Pacific States—the assent of one of which would be necessary to its adoption. The vote certainly could not be transmitted here within that time. I think, also, that the provision which makes this applicable to all territory to be hereafter acquired will be regarded all over the North as an invitation to fillibustering, and as a provocation to war with Mexico. I know it was not so intended by the Senator who proposed, nor by his colleague who accepted it, but such would be the opinion entertained of its practical effect, and in that apprehension I confess I should largely share. But, regarding the primary objection, which I stated as sufficient to control my vote, I do not care to discuss the others. I believe that if the danger which menaces us is to be avoided at all, it must be by legislation, which is more ready, more certain, and more likely to be satisfactory than a Constitutional amendment. The main difficulty is the Territorial question. The demand of the Senators on the other side of the chamber, and of those whom they represent, is that the Territory south of the line of the Missouri Compromise, should be open to their peculiar institution. All this Territory, except the Indian Reservation, is within the limits of New-Mexico, which, for a part of its northern boundary, runs up two degrees above that line. This is now a Slave Territory—made so by Territorial legislation, and Slavery exists there and is protected now. I am willing, as soon as Kansas has been admitted, to vote for the admission of New-Mexico as a State, with such Constitution as the people may adopt. This disposes of all the territory that is adapted to slave labor, and that is claimed by the South. It ought to settle the whole question. Surely, if we can dispose of all the territory that we have, we ought not to quarrel over that we have not. Let us settle the difficulties that throng us now, and not anticipate those which may never come. Let the public mind have time to cool. Let us forget, in the general property, the mutual dependence and the common glory of our country, that we have ever quarreled over the question that we have put at rest, and, perhaps, when, in the march of events, the Northern provinces of Mexico are brought under our sway they may come in without a ripple on the political sea where tumultuous wars now threaten to engulph us all in one common ruin. In offering to settle this question by the compromise of New-Mexico, we of the North who assent to it, propose a great sacrifice, and offer a large concession. We propose to take in a State that is deficient in population, and that possesses, imperfectly, many of the elements of a member of the Union, and that will require in one form or another, even after admission, the aid of the General Government. But we make the offer in the spirit of compromise and good feeling, which we hope will be reciprocated. And now I appeal to Senators on the other side when we thus offer to bridge over full seven-eighths of the frightful chasm that separates us, will you not build the other eighth? When, with outstretched arms we approach you so near that by reaching out your hand you can clasp ours in the fraternal grasp from which they should never have separated—will you stand with folded arms and closed eyes upon extreme demands which you know we cannot accept, and for which, if we did, we could not carry our constituents? I had not intended to take part in this debate, but since so many here participated in it, I was unwilling that it should close until I had added my voice to the more powerful ones that have been raised on the side of moderate counsels, fidelity to the Constitution, and unalterable attachment to the Union. I wished, also, to express my approbation of the conservative, statesmanlike, and patriotic speech of the Senator from New-York. The Senator from Delaware has said that his State, as it has been the first to adopt the Constitution, so she would be the last to desert it. That claim I shall dispute with him. The State that I have the honor, in part, to represent, was the last of the old thirteen to adopt the Constitution. She will permit no other State to be the last to leave it. She will remain true to the American flag, so long as a shred of it floats. She deliberated long, because she apprehended that in entering into the Union she made great sacrifices, and incurred great risk of loss. She has found that, instead of sacrifice and loss, it has been all glory and gain. The time demands wisdom, moderation, and conciliation. The Constitution is to be preserved in the spirit in which it was framed, by mutual forbearance, by a liberal construction of each other's motives, and by a general confidence of the people of one section in the people of every other section. Whoever attempts to destroy or to impair that confidence points an arrow to the heart of his country. Whoever attempts to strengthen or to restore, invokes upon himself the benediction that was pronounced upon the peacemakers. However we may be estranged by unfortunate, and, I trust, transient causes, we are all brethren of one household. Intermarriage and emigration have given to the families of each section representatives in the other. You cannot trace back your family tree, but some of its limbs will cast their shadows in every State. The blood of your ancesters flowed at Lexington, and reddened the soil of Bunker Hill. The bayonets of ours gleamed at the battle of Cowpens, and the genius of a Rhode Island man, to whom my colleague has so eloquently referred, directed the fight at Eutaw Springs. That day he made good the declaration that he would rescue the Carolinians or perish in the attempt. Together our fathers achieved the independence of their country, together they laid the foundations of its greatness and glory, together they erected this beautiful structure, which it is our privilege to inhabit, which it is our duty to preserve and transmit; together we enjoy that privilege, together we must perform that duty. I will not believe that, in the madness of popular fully and delusion, the most benignant Government that ever blessed humanity is to be broken up. I will not believe that this great power, which is marching with gigantic steps toward the first place among the nations of the earth, is to be turned backward in its mighty track. There are no grievances, fancied or real, that cannot be redressed within the Union, and under the Constitution. There are no differences between us that may not be settled if we will take them up in the spirit of those to whose places we have succeeded, and the fruits of whose labors we have inherited.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called for a vote on postponing the consideration of the Crittenden resolutions, and to take up and fix a day for the

CITY SUICIDES IN 1860.

Number of Suicides, Ratio, &c.—Epidemic Suicide—Modes of Suicide—Singular Cases—Causes and Motives of Suicide—Physical Treatment of the Suicidal Disposition.

There are one hundred cases of suicide officially registered in New-York and Brooklyn for the bygone year. This, of course, can form but an approximate of the number of persons who have been really guilty of *felo de se* during that period, as it includes merely those cases in which death has resulted, or in which legal proceedings were taken; while of the large number recorded as "found drowned," probably two-thirds at least were voluntary suicides; and a still larger number, doubtless, are unknown and unregistered, save by Him from whose luminous glance nothing is concealed. Indeed, the total number of suicides during the year must exceed, no man can say how much, those that are actually known.

But still, it is appalling enough to know that in this city, during a brief year, one hundred hapless men, women and children, (many of them were not out of their teens,) found the sufferings and misfortunes of life so weighty that its continuance became unendurable, and, as the ultimate expression of despair, they should have violently severed that slender thread which can be cut but once, and dared to march forward, unbidden, to confront the unknown mysteries. Most of them, too, young men and women in the very heyday of life, with the red elixir bounding through every vein—to whom sorrow or despair should have had no practical existence. No class, no position is exempt from the mania—the educated, the refined and the well-to-do figure in the list along with the poor, the unfortunate, the drunkard and the maniac. Is this annual hecatomb of human victims an irresistible necessity of civilized society, or is it subject to the same modifying laws as are the other phenomena of existence? Of this hereafter.

The ratio of known suicides to the whole number of deaths in this City during the year is as 1 to 275; the ratio to the whole population as 1 to 10,000. The uniformity of this ratio from year to year (allowance being made, of course, for those perturbative influences which modify the general life of society as well as the pulses of the individual soul,) is very notable; thus, in 1859, the gross number was within one or two of what it was in 1860; and as we trace back the years, we find that the same well-defined relation is maintained to the general mortality and the growth of population. And we may predict, with all the certainty of statistics, that there will be an equal or greater proportion during the current and coming years, unless indeed a more intelligent treatment be brought to bear on the terrible malady. The last decade, however, shows an extraordinary increase of the suicidal mania among us; indeed, a sort of gladiatorial contempt of death is becoming one of the most alarming features of the times. This increase may be attributable, in part at least, to the great German and Irish emigration of the decade; for of all the peoples of Europe the Germans (according to the tables of FORBES WINSLOW) furnish by far the largest proportion of deaths from this cause—as the Italians do the least; thus while the proportion of registered suicides in Naples and Palermo to the whole population is but 1 in 175,000 annually, in Berlin it reaches the terrific figure of about 1 to 1,000—being 175 in the latter to one in the former—and ten times more numerous even than in New-York. There is doubtless a larger proportion of suicides in this City than throughout other American cities and towns—while among the farming population the ratio is very much smaller—but in some places, as New-Orleans, San Francisco, &c., the proportion is even larger than with us. If, therefore, New-York were taken as an average, there would foot up the horrible total of 3,000 suicides in the United States per annum; but the likelihood is that one-half of this would be nearer the truth. (The worthlessness of the statistics on this subject in our last State census (1855) is evident from the fact that only 114 suicides were reported in the whole State for the year, and it assigns but 10 to this City!)

The *month* in which suicide reached the highest figure was August—(the month also in which the general mortality is usually the largest)—when no less than 13 cases are registered; in January there were 10; in May, 10; in July, 10, (of whom 8 *poisoned* themselves,) and the record of the last month of the year also reaches 10; while in February there were only 3; in September, 4; and in October again but 3; and there was not a single month free from the crime. It is curious that many suicides followed one another in rapid succession—thus in January there was 1 on the 24th, 1 on the 25th and 2 on the 26th; there was then an interval of twelve days before another occurred. So again in March, there was 1 on the 5th, another on the 6th, and a third on the 7th—(all three of whom *hung* themselves)—and the same varying phenomena appear at other dates. Indeed it would almost seem as though the malady at times assumed the epidemic or the intermittent types. The "skyey influences," acting on the physical organism, doubtless have something to do with these variations, though the meteorological tables do not satisfactorily explain them.

Of the *modes* and *agencies* of suicide current in New-York, no less than 44, or nearly one-half of the whole number of cases, used *poisons* of various kinds, (mostly arsenic and laudanum;) 14 used the razor, 10 the rope, 10 pistoled themselves, and 7 drowned themselves. Besides these, there are some very singular cases—as that of the poor fellow who impaled himself on the iron picket in Duane-street, and "writhed at leisure round the bloody stake;" that of the woman who disemboweled herself; the boy, 15 years old, who hung himself in the store in Park-row; a woman who inhaled carbonic acid gas; another woman who used stramonium; a third, oxalic acid; a fourth, Paris green; two men used cyanide of potassium, and so on.

In regard to *sex*, only about one-fourth of the whole number were women, and that, too, though by the last census there is an excess of females over males, both in New-York and Kings Counties. This is a smaller proportion than in either England or France, (throughout Europe generally, female suicides appear to average about one-third of the whole)—so that the proverbial unhappiness of American women seems to have a livelier existence in proverbs than in fact. But perhaps the greater facility of divorce in this country may lessen the number of self-murders among American women—as a large proportion of female suicides attribute their act to domestic unhappiness. Besides, it is a well-known fact that women possess greater courage and patience under misfortune than men, and less readily give way to despair and the vices consequent upon it. Significant, too—only a very small proportion of these women were *femmes du pavé*.

Of the whole number of suicides, one-quarter were Germans, another quarter Irish, a third quarter were natives of the United States, and the remaining fourth are credited to various European nations. This gives an enormous disproportion of suicides to the foreign as compared with the native-born population; for while the proporiion of foreigners of all nations in New-York is only about one-third, the ratio of foreign to native suicides is as three to one.

Of the large number of *frustrated* suicides—all of which, in a philosophic analysis, would require classification in this list—many of the attempts were as desperate as any on record; thus, only last month, a man cut his throat, severed the arteries of both wrists, and then jumped into the Hudson, and yet he was rescued and his life saved.

Of the alleged *causes* prompting these suicides, it is unfortunate that the verdicts and Coroners' records (whence we derive the data for the present study) furnish but little light. Many are roughly classed under such categories as *insanity* or *intemperance*, (often at the request of relatives or friends,) but there is no attempt at any scientific analysis of causes, motives or symptoms. Indeed, it seems to be contingent upon the whim of the jury whether a cause is assigned at all. This is the more to be regretted, as a careful record of the *post-mortem* appearances would be of the greatest value in attempts to investigate the primary cause and proper treatment of the malady. In most cases, moreover, the *assigned* cause also might easily be obtained, as it is rare that any person sets about the crime of self-destruction without having furnished to some one an explanation of the motive of the act, which he generally seeks to justify. In regard to *hereditary* suicides, also, the record leaves us completely in the dark. It would greatly aid the interests of science and humanity were this most interesting and complex department of social phenomena placed in hands capable of investigating and recording these and kindred facts.

It may be premised, generally, however, that the assigned causes, as far as they have appeared in the newspapers, are mostly of a grave and weighty character. There are but few of our self-murders from those frivolous pretexts so common among the romantic madmen of Paris, and as few from the metaphysical perversions which are so pregnant a cause of suicide in some other parts of Europe. A considerable proportion is attributed to domestic unhappiness; many others to the general disappointment, despair, and distrust which so often overtake hapless mortals in the struggle for existence; many to drunkenness, hypochondriasis and remorse; some were impelled by want; some sought death as a relief from incurable disease—some to escape the pangs of despised love; many, as previously mentioned, are entered as "laboring under temporary insanity;" and others can only be classed under the ominous and unsatisfactory designation of *mysterious* suicides.

Are we helpless in presence of this appalling moral plague which annually overtakes so many of our fellow-mortals? Where the social forces, the law, and even religion, so signally fail, is the failure final and irremediable?

Modern investigation has demonstrated the fact that *suicide, the suicidal disposition, the suicidal mania is*, in far the majority of cases, *the result of bodily disease*, and moreover, is *amenable to the same laws of treatment and cure as ordinary maladies*. The *brain* is, of course, the ultimate seat of the lesion, but the suicidal mania, portentous as it is, generally originates—not from high Byronic broodings, nor the "pale cast of thought," nor from anguish at being thwarted at some *affair du cœur*—not from any such lofty impulses—nor even from the intolerable burden of any kind of external woe upon the broken spirit—but primarily and generally, from simple or chronic derangement of some of the internal bodily organs—the stomach, the alimentary canal, liver, or what not. This has now been settled beyond dispute from innumerable *post-mortems* on the bodies of suicides, as well as by the permanent cure of the mania, in many instances, from the application of appropriate physical remedies. Out of 1,333 suicides examined after death, WINSLOW (the first English authority on cerebral disorders,) records no less than 1,233 as laboring under some functional or organic malady, while of the remaining 100, he simply states that the disease was not apparent; of those no less than 300 were the result of simple congestion of the brain; 100 were suffering from diseased lungs; an equal number from diseased stomach; nearly as many from liver disease, and so on.

So intensely, indeed, does the mind and brain sympathize in the various physical functions, that oftentimes a very trifling corporeal derangement will induce a complete change in the mental constitution—producing *ennui*, irritability, melancholy, disgust of life and an overpowering impulse to suicide. Hundreds of cases of suicidal insanity, also, have recovered after the flow of a certain portion of blood, let out in their own attempts at self-destruction; while thousands of impending suicides, by taking the wrong medicine, have purged themselves both of the spiritual and physical maladies. Of this the past year furnishes some curious instances. It is demonstrable even that most of the defences of suicide have been written under the unconscious influence of physical disease.

Of course, it is not denied that moral causes often also play a primary part in this tragedy of death; indeed, here, as elsewhere, moral and physical seem to interact with mutual force and frequency. But nearly all the suicidal impulses usually considered purely mental are capable of partial or entire removal by a proper *regimen*. Who does not know, for instance, that *melancholy* and *bile* are synonymous, that dyspepsia produces despair, that the lancet will cure jealousy and pride as well as the headache; and that the most tremendous spiritual perturbations can be calmed down by a judicious application of anti-neurotics?

Suicide, then, has its symptoms and its remedies as legible as fever or the gout. And those who unhappily suffer from the suicidal mania, whether hereditary or self-induced, should neither be ashamed nor afraid to confess it, (at least, to their medical adviser,) and seek for its legitimate remedy. It is always wise, too, to take the symptoms in their very inception, and resolutely to try Doctor Sangrado before invoking Doctor Death.

NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATA.

New Line of Steamers—Legislature—Railroad Extension—New Custom-house—How to Make Money—Wool Prices—Paraguayan Decision—Relic of the Fleet—Pulaski Still Afloat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

The Atlantic is spanned by another line of steamers. A French Company has connected this city with Bourdeaux. A fine steamer, the *Saintonge*, has made her second trip, making good time, offering good accommodations, and in every way establishing a formidable rivalry for the old English route between Buenos Ayres, and Southampton. The English had long enjoyed the monopoly of this trade, but they have not made much money out of it, their losses have been so great. The rival Company is rich, and it has always been fortunate in escaping losses at sea. It is a fine thing for us here, giving us two mails a month. As the United States has a line to Havre we hope there will be no delay in arranging for expedition in pasing the mails from one line to the other.s

The Legislature adjourned, a few days ago, without acting on the great questions of internal improvements which were before that body. The Governor has issued a call for them to convene immediately and finish their business. Among the projects asking immediate attention are those for the extension of the Railroad and the erection of a new Custom-house.

The plan of Railroad extension embraces the idea of requiring every man whose land is touched by it to sell to the Government, and then the Goverament will resell in small tracts. Some seem to understand how gross an outrage this is, but it will be done. There is no appeal against the Government.

At present the city has been searched in all directions for store-houses to be used for the Custom-house, and goods are scattered over the whole city. If the Government can afford to pay our high rents and then make money from such Custom-houses, of course it would be an endowment to have the four hundred store-houses which they propose erecting.

Money can always be had for any such enterprise. It is obtained by the banks issuing bank bills to the needed amount, and the Government takes these rags with which to pay its dues. This does not embarrass the bank, for it is national, and does not claim to have a specie basis. Its paper money is only redeemable in similar funds, hence an issue of five to ten millions can be made at any time.

The great staple of this country is wool, and it begins to come forward rapidly. Thus far most of the purchases have been made for the United States. Prices range from 90 to 110 pesos per arobe, (25 lbs.,) and the gold ounce ($16) stands at about 336 pesos, without any material alteration.

The decision of the mixed Commission for settling the Rhode Island Company's claim against Paraguay has become generally known here, and, perhaps, excepting the claimants themselves, it has given universal satisfaction. If the United States Government had investigated first, LOPEZ would not have hesitated a moment as to making the treaty, and if better terms had been desired he would have given better; and thus that farce of an expedition would have been saved, as well as the expense.

The Paraguayan fleet is destined to leave a relic of itself in the *débris* of the La Plata, in the shape of the United States war-steamer *Pulaski*. This steamer passed a long and honorable life in the merchant navy at home. She was then bought at an immense price, had her name changed to *Metacomet*, and was sent to these waters to frighten the Paraguayans. Here her boilers gave out, and at great cost boilers were sent here and put in her, and then the Department changed her name again to *Pulaski*. She is now in this harbor, and she can navigate the river without much difficulty or danger, but she cannot go home. She will do to keep men in as long as she floats.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Its Causes and Progress—How the Masses have been Brought into it—Southern Intolerance of Conservatism—The Absurdity of Secession—Necessity for Preserving the Union, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

The cumulative force of the secession movement in the South is as much a matter of surprise to friends and foes as was that of the Republican movement in the North. Although both were aggravated by incidental causes, they both illustrate the overwhelming power of ideas long cultivated and at last grown familiar and habitual to the public mind. The triumph of the Republican cause was attributable to the prevalence of the old-fashioned Anti-Slavery sentiment, brought into practical expression by the general belief that the advocates and promoters of Slavery were bent upon ruling or ruining the Government. It was hastened and intensified, no doubt, by the Kansas difficulties, by the total intolerance shown to Northern men and Northern principles at the South, and by the bullying attitude taken by the latter section in general.

On the other hand, the state of Southern feeling is explainable with equal ease. The present generation have been educated in the Pro-Slavery school. Every means has been freely used of thoroughly imbuing the Southern mind with the belief that Slavery is just, right and useful; and every counteracting influence has been sedulously banished. Pamphlets and publications of various kinds have been industriously circulated, which claim to exhibit the superior condition of slave-society as to morals, as to general independence, as to security from want, and freedom from criminal vice. The evils of other states of society have been carefully pointed out—the prevalence there of abject poverty, of terrible crime, of internal disorder in society. These ideas have been dwelt upon by a large portion of the Southern community until they are really convinced that Slavery is a great blessing. As a natural consequence, they bitterly resent its condemnation as a wrong and as a national curse. They demand its recognition, and its perfect liberty. It is men of these ideas that constitute the nucleus of Secession. JEFFERSON DAVIS well represented them when he scouted the idea that profit or loss had anything to do with their movements towards disunion. They desire disunion because the nation will not indorse their ideas of Slavery, and all the consequences thereof. This party have been striving for years to overcome the inertia of the masses. Now they are themselves surprised by the magnitude of the present movement which they have succeeded in bringing about. They are like children who have been tugging at some vast mass which they can scarcely tilt upon the edge of a declivity, and who view with wonder the tremendous power which its momentum gives it when once in motion. Thus it is remarked here that so much had hitherto been said about this matter of disunion that it was generally supposed that it would now come to nothing as heretofore. But the system of education had done its work. The masses had become familiarized with the idea of secession, though most thoroughly ignorant of its real meaning. They had been educated to believe in Slavery. There was the palpable personal profit of the Institution to start with as an argument *ad hominem*. Added to self-interest came the confirmatory declarations of Church and State. The country was thoroughly committed to the defence and support of Slavery, to denounce which, or to speak ill of which, has grown to be a crime only in the last generation. In 1845 ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS declared that "he hoped the time was not far distant when Slavery should nowhere exist; and that if the annexation of Texas were designed merely for the extension of Slavery he would not advocate it." Now he says that "the Northern people do not understand the first principles of Slavery." No doubt this sounds very odd to the Northern people,—to hear Slavery spoken of as having "first principles," or any principles at all. But the history of the past twenty years should have convinced them, as it evidently has MR. STEVENS, that the first if not the only principle of Slavery is this: *Absolute intolerance of opposition*. This is obviously true as applied to the slave. Is it not equally true when applied to any one who sides with the slave, either in practice or theory? This is the stand taken by the managers of the institution in the South, and they force all to come up to it. To yield the institution in theory is ultimately to yield it in practice. Working, then, upon this basis of self interest, they have striven to put the South in motion upon this theory of everything or nothing. No doubt their plans and plots have reached further back and further forward than innocent people imagine. They used their balance of power in the Democratic Party to extend their territorial area as much as possible, until now it is nearly double that of the Free States. When this game was checkmated, they used the last Administration of this party to disarm and bankrupt the Federal Government, to put all they could in the hands of the South, and to arrange everything in the best possible shape for disunion. But in spite of all this planning they needed a "crisis." "Precipitation" was the word and the thing for them. Only get the masses in motion, and it would go on, past even self-recovery. The idea that the North was hostile to the South,—unfriendly not only to Slavery extension, but also to Southern interests and the Southern people, was widely disseminated and believed. The John Brown raid came opportunely to confirm the impression. Business men at the South let the ball roll on, too intent on business to attend to "politics," Business men at the North reckessly let the interests of the country be imperiled by yielding after yielding of time-honored ideas, and by unscrupulous defamation of the leading men of the North. To secure, as they supposed, their private interests, they infatuatedly persisted in playing into the hands of those who now show that they had in mind and purpose the complete prostration of all interests, public or private, which interfered in any way with the completion of their treason. Instead of pacifying the masses of the Southern people by assuring them of the real friendly feeling of all classes and parties at the North, Fifth-avenue Committees and other partisan organs kept pace with every advance in slanderous assertion, and justified the South in every opinion, however erroneous or absurd.

This, then, was the time for "precipitation." But it was necessary to proceed cautiously. It had been tried in 1850 and failed. That failure had made people incredulous of the success of the enterprise. So the Democratic Party was carefully broken to pieces. The Union Party was rendered ineffectual by the same act, for any other purpose than simply to aggravate the general hostility to Republicanism, while it rendered its triumph certain. So far, then, all was in proper train for the Secessionists. The election of LINCOLN "by such insulting majorities" was the signal for action. It was almost amusing to witness their hot haste, their impatience of "delay," their anxiety "to go out immediately if not sooner," (in the words of T. R. R. COBB, the Beecher of the South,) for fear that "the crisis would pass and nothing be done," that "the ardor of their young men would cool," and that "these old men, these holders of stocks, these business men, who want so much time for consideration, because they think from the head and not from the heart," would, upon consideration of the consequences of disunion, revolt from the desperate leap. And, as the burden of his sorrow, (*et hinc illæ lacrymæ*,) Mr. COBB dolorously expressed his belief that "delay" would organize a "Lincoln Aid party in the South." Every effort was made, therefore, to bring about committals,—to secure some collision which would arouse the sectional pride, and commit the Southern honor.

In some localities the spirit shown the opposition,—if "coöperation" can be so-called,—was far from fraternal. A writer in the *Republican* (of this city,) who ventured to quote the words of WASHINGTON as descriptive of the broken-down condition of a Southern Confederacy, is bullied by two Secessionists, and his name demanded in a significant manner. The masses, familiar with the name, but unwitting of the consequences of secession, deluded by prejudice, and encouraged by erroneous ideas of the relations existing between the South and the North, and heated by the passion incident to election times, follow blindly after the most excited leaders, while the thinking, business community are really fearful of taking the stand which they desire and ought to take, in favor of the Union. These latter seem to be cowed into assent by the threatened "wrath of Achilles," i. e., civil war at home; or, perhaps, they believe the feelings of the Hotspurs to be so deeply enlisted as to be incapable of pacification, except by bloodshed; that it is necessary for them to expend their fury somewhere; while it is equally necessary that the deluded masses should be enlightened by suffering the consequences of their own folly.

Such, then, is the existing state of things. The Federal Government must either resist rebellion or submit to the severance of the Union. Which shall be done?

As matters now stand, there appears to be no choice but to abide by and insist upon the Union. Had the Southern States, singly or unitedly, after giving the question a calm consideration and free discussion among the people, come to the conclusion that the present Government was burdensome to their interests, or even irksome to their feelings, and signified their desire, for that reason, to be released from the common bonds by general consent, thereby recognizing the national authority the question would have then been open for peaceful solution. But, unfortunately, another course has been pursued—a course of hasty, inconsiderate action—involving all parties in loss, and condemning itself by the patent confession that its haste is prompted by the fear of consideration. Secession is sought to be actualized upon the bare assumption of a State's right to secede at pleasure, without provocation by the General Government, without endurance of any loss or oppression, with no excuse or pretext whatever except the mere desire or whim of the State seceding. To admit such a principle is evidently to invite utter disorganization at once. It places all the blessings secured by the Federal Union—peace and prosperity at home, and respect abroad—at the mercy of the caprice of any portion of the people of the United States who may happen to possess a State organization. It denies the original right of the people to form a National Government over and above their State Governments, and sovereign in all matters of national concern. It destroys our nationality, and makes us only a collection of petty States, with no effectual provision against domestic feuds. The first President of the Republic—one GEORGE WASHINGTON—did not take this view of the powers and responsibilities of the Federal Government, when he promptly suppressed the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania.

Especially is this principle of secession without cause; absurd as applied to several States now projecting it. Florida was purchased by the nation for national purposes, and cost the common treasury a considerable sum, besides purchase money, in quelling and expelling hostile Indians for the benefit of its people. Louisiana was also bought by the nation for national purposes. And so with others. What sort of sense is there in such States as these claiming to have the right to ignore at pleasure these national claims; to strip the Federal Government of all the benefits sought in their purchase and protection, without having ever suffered any injury at the hands of that Government to cancel its claims? And on the same principle, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, any or all of the States that have been created under the Federal sanction, are only children, cherished and christened under the national roof, who have the right at any time to sever the family ties, to assert their independence of the national authority, and to set up for young Americas themselves, without as much as saying, "By your leave, Uncle Sam." In giving them a State organization, the Federal Government has given them a right to secede! On this principle the Federal Union is but a suckling mother of States; a nominal Queen, pregnant with kings, but entirely destitute of authority herself. In a word, we have no longer a National Government; we are no longer a nation. Pull down the banner of the united stars and stripes, and tear it into its component parts—each a separate star and stripe—and let this ragged but fit emblem of our national existence be hoisted for the derision of a world which now envies and respects us. Will it pay for the nation to admit such a principle, with all its attendant consequences, for a moment?

Again, this principle is eminently *a principle of disorganization for the South herself*. Upon it she can never substitute another Union for the one she seeks to disrupt. Let her attempt it, and what will be the result? Any difference, however slight, will justify secession. And the differences sure to arise in a Southern Confederacy will not be slight. Mr. COBB wants it formed on the basis of "no Free States to be admitted or permitted." He wants no States that intend ever to be Free States." Missouri, Virginia and Maryland—perhaps all the Border States, are shaky upon the "goose question"—he wants nothing to do with them. And there is the question of the Slave-trade, sure to carry the popular majority in some of the States, while resisted in others. Disunion again, and continued division and redivision must be the result. Foreseeing this, Southern men of forecast assert that a monarchy is the ultimate destiny of the South. No other form of Government will hold together the jostling and uneasy members. Many are for volunteer statesmen, who are quite ready to undertake the solemn work of forming a new Government, and of regulating the multiform interests of the new Confederacy upon a new basis. The difficulty lies, not in the scarcity of these ardent patriots, but rather in their excessive number and self-sufficiency. To satisfy all these, there must arise somewhere a King Stork, to devour the other would-be kings.

Well, what says the Constitution about the duty of the Federal Government "to guarantee to every State a republican form of Government?" And shall this obligation be fulfilled?

Is it not plain, then, that dissolution of this Confederacy, as now attempted, can never be permitted by the nation consistently with either honor or safety? It is claimed on a suicidal principle—one completely destructive of the national existence. It can never, never be allowed.

Moreover, peaceable dissolution has now become an impossibility, by reason of this hasty commitment of the South to secession of right and without cause. The nation has to confront rebellion, then, as bare treason, without excuse, and to adopt coercive, that is to say, self-defensive measures. What will be the result of this?

The "precipitators" evidently think that "coercion" will effectually unite the South. But in this it seems not unlikely that *they will find themselves mistaken*. Much of the readiness to join their movement is attributable to the impression that resistance to it on the part of the National Government would not be offered. The masses were deluded with the idea that the South supported the Government,—the North,—in fact the whole world; that the North had no ability to sustain the Government by herself; and that civil war and divisions there would prevent any attempt to coerce the South. These ridiculous notions were very prevalent, even among intelligent men. People have been waiting very patiently to hear of the utter ruin and downfall of Northern prosperity, and were quite unprepared to find the medicine work so badly on the doctors who administered it. In fact, the disastrous effects of their own work, already experienced by the Southern people, seem to be quite past their comprehension. They cannot see why a little revolution, to be effected on paper, should work such singular changes in the prosperity of the community,—should suspend banks, close stores and manufactories, lower wages of whites and prices of blacks, depreciate cotton and all Southern products, while it increases the prices of food and all other commodities of Southern consumption, threaten numbers with starvation, both from want of food and want of work, and generally depress and vitiate the vitality of the community. A continuance of this will continue to enlighten the understandings of the poorer classes of the South. It will lead them to consider the blessings of the former time, and whether there had been sufficient cause for casting them away. They are actuated by motives of supposed self-interest. They are led to believe that Republican rule will depreciate property, and ruin prosperity at the South. They will have had experience of some other things which act in the same way. They may possibly discover that they jumped into the fire to escape no frying-pan at all.

As for the Hotspurs, now the back-bone of secession, a short experience of the trials and vicissitudes of an offensive war against their own Government, waged under circumstances most disadvantageous to themselves, will probably somewhat cool their ardor, and make them somewhat less contemptuous of consequences, and of all considerations of gain or loss. The work of breaking up the national existence will loom up before them as something at least more portentous in its proportions than they expected; if it does not come to appear to them as it does to the rest of the world—a work of monstrous impiety, imperiling the best interests of the whole country for the sake of their own pride and folly. For this is all it is—disunion, because the nation will not assent to their ideas in regard to Slavery. Let them have their way, and they will speedily fall to quarrelling with the whole world on the same grounds. Is it right for the nation to allow all interests, local as well as common, to be sacrificed to the folly of such madcaps? Indeed, peaceful dissolution, if now attainable, would be only a delusion and a sham. No peace would succeed it, but civil war upon questions of doubtful construction. Better now stand by the well-recognized rights of the nation and fight in a good cause, than commit the people to internecine strifes of more uncertain rectitude and of more doubtful duration and issue.

"Coercion" is an offensive word. It is aptly used, in order to excite the pride and passion of the people, with its suggestions of offensive measures. But when "coercion" is seen to be strictly defensive in character, there ceases to be in it anything to excite the passions—on the contrary, it is rather calculated to win the admiration and respect of a spirited people. For that people is contemptible, and that government is disgraced, that will not stand boldly up in the assertion and maintenance of well-established rights. "Coercion" on the part of the National Government is nothing but self-defence; and self-defence is the first law of nature. Lift up the banner of the Stars, then, from the dust where traitors would trail it, and let the nation keep step to the music of Union and Liberty—Liberty and Union,—one and inseparable, now and forever. W.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Complications—Negotiations for the Sale of Venetia—Horrible Sacrilege—An American Place of Worship in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Dec. 21, 1860.

Until a more firmly established state of things succeeds the present turbulent and very precarious political condition of the South of the Peninsula the Italians cannot be at ease, or feel confident that their patriotic work is going on well towards a near and happy end. The Neapolitans, as well as the Sicilians, are distracted with all sorts of wild hopes and aims, and the ambition of party leaders seems by no means disposed to accept the present situation as final, and compose itself into a satisfied tranquillity. With matters in such an unsettled state in the South, and a prospective war with Austria in the Spring, the sky is not yet clear of all its clouds. FRANCIS II. is determined to struggle on, however desperately, and prolong, if possible, his resistance through the Winter, or until some new circumstances shall arise to strengthen or revive his forlorn hope. As to Venice, a positive Italian policy is formed, and will be carried into execution. The question of its acquisition is narrowed down into two simple propositions—war or purchase. Five or six hundred millions of francs is the sum talked about as the cash consideration with which Austria is to be tempted to save herself the risks of a new struggle. The young Emperor of Austria has a multitude of counselors beyond the limits of his own dominions—those who are as liberal with their wise words of advice to help him out of the sea of difficulties into which he is sinking, as they all along have been with harsh words of blame for having plunged in. If the new French pamphlet which is exciting so much attention, called *François Joseph et l'Europe*, be indeed, like one or two which have appeared before it, the work of the Emperor of France, then a European as well as Italian policy, with reference to Venice, is taking shape.

The decree of the Marquis PEPOLI, the King's Commissioner in Umbria, abolishing a large number of convents in that part of the Pope's late dominions, is exciting a good deal of ecclesiastical rage. It is thought that it may furnish one of the themes for the Allocution of His Holiness, which will soon appear, as a Consistory is to be held on Monday of the coming week. The Pope does nothing but blubber and complain, and brings nothing to pass. The Holy Father has become very wearisome, and has worn out everybody's patience. He would be voted a bore, even if every man in the nation had the patience of Job.

Large numbers of disbanded soldiers from GARIBALDI's army are now passing through this part of Italy, returning to their homes. Most of them do not intend to abandon yet their calling, but will hold themselves in readiness to take the field again as soon as the alarm is sounded. Many of them are very young men, full of spirit and physical vigor, although some have severely suffered, and go back to their native towns with health much impaired.

An event has occurred here within a day or two past which has disturbed a little the flow of the usually tranquil current, and given the Florentines something to talk about. Every one who has been in Florence, and has visited the Gallery of the Uffizi Palace, must remember the room containing the collection of rare and beautiful antique gems. The collection certainly will not compare with that contained in the Green Vaults of Dresden for size, but it is, or rather state of things, aggravated by the prospect of war, was made up of objects not less precious and admirable. It makes one feel indignant and almost sad to know that this little treasure-house of the first art has been broken into by thieves and despoiled of its choicest objects. There were rings, and other articles in gold, wrought by the wonderful skill of BENVENUTO CELLINI, whose price could not be reckoned by a money standard. One of these rings was made for COSIMO DE MEDICI, and was ornamented with a topaz of great size, said to be of the value of $50,0 0. Articles too large to be carried away were ruined by the very vandal process adopted of breaking off the parts enriched with gold or precious stones. Among these was a vase of Oriental onyx, of large size. The value of all the objects carried away is estimated by a newspaper here as high as $200,000. This may be a somewhat exagerated calculation, although, as I have already suggested, it is not easy to measure the value of works of art by by ordinary standards.

No trace of the thieves has yet been obtained, and not much confidence is expressed as to the probable recovery of the stolen property. Complaint is made about the condition of inefficiency into which the police of Florence has lately fallen. In the present case a stroke of energy has been exhibited by clapping the poor *custode* of the Gem-room into prison, as he was the first one who discovered the robbery, thus forming the link between the culprits and the agitated public. These people are as much or more scandalized when their works of art are stolen, as we are when some knave of a placeman puts his hand into the public treasury. Pictures, statues, and other works of art of great merit, are to the State, as to private families, like the plate, the jewels, and the titles of honor, and one is as reluctantly parted with as the other. In a lower and merely utilitarian point of view, the former are as good as money in the bank or real estate, all the time slowly advancing in value. The works of art in the Pitti Palace alone would at this moment sell for millions of dollars, while they originally cost but but tens or hundreds of thousands.

When the first information of this robbery got afloat, it was reported that it was of the fine collection of gold and silver plate in the Pitti Palace, and the regrets expressed for such a loss were greater than those indulged when the real truth was known. Perhaps the reason for the false report was the fact that the thieves got into the Gem-room through the lantern on the roof, by which it is lighted, making their way out by the same opening. This opening can only be reached by walking upon the roof of the bridge which passes over the tops of the houses, connecting the Palazzo Vechio with the Pitti Palace, distant from each other nearly half a mile.

During the present Winter, for the first time in Florence, there has been opened a place for Protestant worship, under the direction of the Americans. The large increase within a few years of our countrymen who pass the Winter, or a portion of it, here, has made it desirable to endeavor to bring them together on Sunday, for those religious exercises to which they are accustomed at home. The experiment has been very successful. There cannot be less than three hundred Americans at present in Florence, and something like one half that number attend the services of the new church, while before it was opened, probably not more than one-fifth of those usually in Florence found their way to any Protestant place of worship. Rev. Dr. LYMAN, of Pittsburgh, has charge of this enterprise. Dr. LYMAN has been assisted by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, Rev. GARDNER HOWLAND, Rev. Mr. MORRISON, and other clergymen of the Episcopal Church, who are passing the Winter in Italy. It is hoped and expected that a permanent religious society will grow out of the present movement. But as well as to accommodate the Americans, it is quite as much the object to assist the Protestant reform now going on among the Italians themselves. A prayer-book in the Italian language will soon appear, and will be introduced into Italy. The field is well prepared here for new seed, and there is opportunity for those with the right kind of zeal, knowledge and judgment, to make themselves useful. There are three Protestant Italian Societies already formed in Florence. They are not very large yet, but will increase, as well as the schools and other agencies connected with them, as means—in the form of money, contributed principally from abroad—grow more ample. The English, the Scotch and the Swiss have societies, and lecture-rooms or places of worship here, and each has done something to extend Protestant influence. The Scotch Society has perhaps done most, as it has during the past year succeeded in raising the sum of $20,000 for the purpose of establishing a Protestant College in Florence for the education of Italian youth. A considerable portion of this subscription was made in the United States.

A movement has been set on foot and a Committee appointed in Florence, with the object of raising a sum by individual subscription for a national donation to Gen. GARIBALDI! The purpose is most worthy and just, and is embraced with interest if not enthusiasm. GARIBALDI needs not and will not accept barren titles which would belittle him, which his sovereign is ready to bestow. Of love and gratitude towards him in the hearts of his countrymen there is enough, and they do not feel it alone, for he is the object of admiration and honor in all the world. This project of a gift to Gen. GARIBALDI is one to be brought before the National Parliament, and the propriety of doing it has already been discussed. If Governments like France may vote fortunes and annual sums of tens of thousands, to retired Ministers of State, or the people of England subscribe a hundred thousand sterling as a compensation to such a man as MR. COBDEN for his successful advocacy of a great public measure, what reward in money shall be an adequate recompense to the purest of Italian patriots and the most generous of men? AP.

MEXICO.

Circular of the Government of Vera Cruz Announcing the Termination of the Revolution.

[*Translation.*]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
NATIONAL PALACE, VERA CRUZ, Dec. 31, 1860.

The reaction has terminated.

After the defeat suffered by MARQUEZ, and the taking of Guadalajara, the Constitutional Army, under the command of His Excellency D. JESUS GONZALES ORTEGA, directed itself towards the capital of the Republic, where the rebel band, making a final effort, concentrated its greatest possible force, and even had the good fortune to surprise the brigade which, as part of the vanguard, was stationed in Toluca, under the command of D. FELIPE BERRIOZABEL, who was slightly wounded and made prisoner, with SENORS DOGALLADO and GOMEZ FARIAS.

The Reactionists were emboldened by this triumph, and their chief determined to rally with a force of 7,000 men and near forty pieces of artillery, to attack the Constitutional army, which was approaching.

On the 21st the two armies came in sight, and on the 22d, in the morning, that of the Reactionists was entirely defeated, leaving in the power of our victorious forces all its troops, all its trains, and all of its valuables. MIRAMON and MARQUEZ reached Mexico alone; the City contained only a garrison of some two thousand men, making a defence impossible; a "junta" took place, in which it was decided to deliver the command over to Señor DEGOLLADO, and that the Spanish Ambassador, the French Minister, and General ATESTARAN should proceed, as in effect they did, to a conference with regard to the delivery of the Capital.

Meanwhile it was proposed that with a part of the garrison MIRAMON should proceed to Puebla to await there the result of the Conference; but the numerous Constitutional forces had occupied all the avenues from Mexico, and it resulting from the conferences that the guarantees asked for by the Reactionary chief would not be granted, he, with others of his most infamous accomplices, evacuated the city, taking with them some 1,000 men, who, pursued and disbanding, left in the power of their pursuers the little train of artillery which they carried, consisting only of two light pieces.

On the 25th, in the midst of a jubilee, the most complete Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA entered the capital, and on the 27th the last small garrison of Puebla pronounced in favor of the Constitutional cause.

The revolution has terminated completely and gloriously, without compromise, and, what is more, without disorder, without violence, and without that vengeance common in all revolutions. No crime whatever has occurred to tarnish this splendid triumph.

The Supreme Government, called immediately to the capital, is disposed to march gravely forward in these moments, firm in its intention to execute strict justice, and to advance on the road of reform. From to-day forward the law, and only the law, shall be the grand principle by which shall be protected the liberty, the independence and the future destiny of the Mexican nation, which has known how to conquer, hand to hand, the legality represented by its Constitution.

The annexed papers will fully inform you of what has occurred, and I expect of your patriotism that you will give this information the greatest publicity, in the endeavor now more than ever to rectify in that county public opinion, by causing it to be known that at last Mexico has conquered a real and durable peace.

It is a pleasure to me with such an opportunity to offer to you the assurances of my consideration and esteem.

In the absence of the Minister,
JUAN DE DIOS ARIAS, Official Mayor.

Candidates for the Presidency.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* names the following candidates for the Presidency of Mexico:

1. Is Gen. JESUS GONZALES ORTEGA, who, having recently covered himself with glory, stands probably the best chance; he is about 42 years old, a lawyer by profession, a self-made man, formerly a

were received both by our Postmaster-General, Hon. SIDNEY SMITH, and by the United States Postmaster-General, Hon. Mr. HOLT, stating that unless matters were settled finally, France would not send by the Canadian route. Of course the accounts had got into a complete tangle, and it was desirable that this should be unraveled. As soon as such a threatening missive was received, Mr. SMITH started from Quebec for Washington, laid the matter before Mr. HOLT and his deputy, Mr. KING, and induced them to come into the French Emperor's desire—a treaty being, of course, more difficult to set aside than a mere regulation.

Another vexed question was at the same time regulated. The French Government had always desired to make Chicago and Detroit exchange offices. The United States Department had refused to consent to this until Mr. SMITH'S late mission. These cities have been exchange offices since the first of this year.

The cold in Quebec is intense now. The "snap" began yesterday morning, and the thermometer fell to 26° below zero at once. People's noses and ears froze, their breath congealed on their beards and whiskers and eyelashes and comforters, and all this while the wind blew high, and the sky was of a pale blue, perfectly cloudless. It has not thawed here one single day or even hour since Dec. 5.

MORE OF THOSE ACCEPTANCES.—The Boston *Transcript* of Tuesday, says: "We hear that a number of the acceptances of Mr. FLOYD, (late Secretary of War,) in connection with the recent Indian Bond deficiency, have lately come to light in this city. One of these was payable at a bank in this city to-day, and probably will be protested."

—The residents of Parish, a town in Oswego County, have had a most disagreeable sensation. Mr. LORENZO Tyler, a prominent citizen of the town, and proprietor of several of the largest stores in the county, disappeared between two days, leaving liabilities amounting to $25,000 unprovided for. His New-York creditors promptly attached his goods, but the country people will have to suffer, as he had not allowed debts amounting to more than $500 to be contracted by them.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 56.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 138, 1363, 244, 250, 5, 21, 25, 33, 37, 49, 53, 55, 63, 65, 67, 73, 75, 77, 256, 258, 262, 264, 266, 268, 79, 83, 85, 87, 89.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91, 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 884, 18, 502, 810, 870, 424, 460, 672, 754, 740, 162, 412, 498, 488, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF KATZ FOR ARSON, CONTINUED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the case of Simon Katz, indicted for arson, which had already occupied two days, was proceeded with. Six or eight witnesses were called for the defence, for the purpose of testifying, as those of the day previous had done, on collateral matters not connected with the case, but introduced for the purpose of impeaching the boy Louis Katz, the principal witness relied on by the prosecution. He had been examined on the first day of the trial upon every variety of topic, but chiefly on difficulties which he was alleged to have had with the prisoner. He had denied on the stand ever having had such difficulties with, or made threats against the prisoner. This denial was contradicted by all the witnesses introduced for the defence yesterday, and the day before, though some of them corroborated the boy's story, in some respects, especially in his description of the condition of affairs at the store before the fire. Some of the witnesses swore that the boy had a bad character generally. When the testimony for the defence was closed, the District-Attorney introduced several witnesses by way of rebuttal. The first of these was

Jacob David, the young man who was in the store with Louis on the night of the fire. He had never known the prisoner and Louis to quarrel before the day of the fire, and never knew the prisoner to have discharged Louis. In many other respects he contradicted the statements of the witnesses introduced for defence, and corroborated those of Louis. Other witnesses were introduced who testified to the same general import. The examination, direct and cross, was very lengthy, but brought out no new facts in the case, only corroborating or contradicting testimony concerning collateral matters.

The testimony was not closed until a late hour, when the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock. After the arguments of counsel in the trial now on, the following case will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Murder—Xavier Hechreitter.

Court of General Sessions.

TRIAL OF JOSE VARONA FOR FORGERY.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the case of José Varona, called on the day before, was proceeded with. The prisoner, who was indicted for forgery, is a Cuban, well connected in this City by marriage. His wife and other friends sat by him, and scores of Cubans occupied, as on the previous days, the seats of spectators.

The first witness examined was the complainant, *Jose Piedrehita*. He came to this country a short time since from Havana, having with him drafts on New-York houses for an aggregate amount of $10,000; he brought letters of recommendation to the prisoner, and, seeking him out on his first arrival here, put his papers into his hands for deposit, or other safe disposition; subsequently the prisoner forged Piedrehita's indorsement on several thousand dollars worth of the drafts, and obtained the money on them. This was the substance of the complainant's testimony, the delivery of which, under direct and cross-examination being made through the medium of an interpreter, occupied the entire day, so that only one witness besides—*Mr. Harmony*—was called. He swore to having cashed the papers which had been indorsed with Piedrehita's signature. He identified the documents produced, and made some further explanations concerning the manner in which the transaction had been conducted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when after the conclusion of the trial now on the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For larceny—Phillip Corvan, Wm. H. Lazell.
For receiving stolen goods—Andrew Shaney.
For robbery—Wm. Fergerson, Charles Ackerson.

The McSpedon and Baker Claim—Opinion of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. McSpedon and Baker vs. *Robert T. Haws, Comptroller.*—The proceedings in this case were stated in the TIMES, Dec. 14, 1860, at the time it was argued.

The relators applied for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to draw his warrant upon the City Treasury for the sum of $80,000, which sum the relators allege to be due to them under their contract with the Commissioners of Records, by which they engaged to transcribe and to make two copies of the books, records of conveyances, &c., in the County Clerk's and the Register's offices.

It was argued on behalf of the Comptroller that this was not a proper proceeding to judicially determine the question as to what, if anything, was due the relators; and that there was no such body legally existing as the Commissioners of Records, the act under which that body was created being unconstitutional.

The Court now renders its decision, and hold: That the judicial determination mentioned in the 6th section of the act of April 17, 1860, can properly be had, or made in this proceeding for a *mandamus*; but that the Comptroller is not required to pay until a judicial determination is made.

The judicial determination so to be made should be a determination not only of the amount due to the relators as contractors with the Commissioners of Records for work actually done under the contract, but also a judicial determination of the constitutional questions and objections raised and urged in this matter in behalf of the Comptroller, *unless* the *mandamus* must issue, *notwithstanding* a decision of such questions in his favor.

It does not follow, conceding the act of April 13, 1855, appointing or organizing the Commissioners of Records, to be unconstitutional, and the contracts made under it with the Commissioners to be void, as to the Commissioners, or even as to the City of New-York, that the sixth section of the act of 1860 is therefore null and void.

If the Legislature had no constitutional right to appoint the Commissioners, yet as, in fact, the Commissioners of Records were named or appointed by the act of 1855, and did, in fact, organize and make contracts under it, and as it does not appear that either the Attorney-General of the City of New-York, or any other officer, had ever, by any direct proceedings, attempted to remove such Commissioners, or questioned the constitutionality of their appointment, the Legislature could direct the payment of the amount due to the relators for services actually performed under their contracts with the Commissioners.

That it is not therefore, necessary on this application to decide the constitutional questions raised on behalf of the Comptroller, and that, therefore, there should be a reference to ascertain whether the amount claimed is due for services performed under a contract or contracts made with the Commissioners; or to ascertain the sum or amount which is due to the relators for such services, and report the same with the proofs taken by the Referee to the Court. That upon such report the Court must judicially determine the amount due and modify or confirm the report; and that thereupon a *mandamus* must issue to the Comptroller requiring him to pay the amount so judicially determined to be due.

The Court appointed Hon. Benjamin W. Bonney Referee.

Validity of Chattel Mortgages—Action for Alleged Conversion.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman and Woodruff.

Martin W. Brown et al. vs. *George W. Platt et al.*—This action was tried on the 12th of March, 1860, before Justice Bosworth and a jury, at a trial term of this Court. The plaintiffs sued the defendants for the conversion of certain chattels of the plaintiffs, of the value of $1,934 31. The defendants, in their answer, deny the conversion of these goods, and, as a matter of defence, set up an attachment against one Gleason, under which the Sheriff attached the goods of said Gleason then in the plaintiffs' possession. Gleason, it is alleged, having these goods in his possession at Dubuque, in Iowa, made several chattel mortgages upon them to various of his creditors. It is alleged that he recorded these mortgages, but never delivered them to the mortgagees. In July, 1858, it is alleged that Gleason sent the goods on to the plaintiffs, and at the same time sent to the said plaintiffs a letter in the nature of an assignment. It is, however, shown that in December, 1857, Gleason informed the defendants of the mortgages. The defendants, it is alleged, supposing it to be but one mortgage, and that all the creditors fared alike, said that it met their approval. It, however, seems from the evidence, that there were in fact six separate mortgages, the first to the plaintiffs, and there were others made subsequently subject to the first mortgage. The defendants, in July, 1858, commenced a suit by attachment, in this City, and under that attachment the Sheriff took the goods then in plaintiffs' possession, to recover for which this action was brought. A judgment was entered against the defendants, who now appeal to the General Term of this Court.

The principal point taken by defendants' counsel was that the mortgages made by Gleason were fraudulent and void on the face, because they authorized the mortgagor to deal in trade with the stock. Also, that the plaintiffs' mortgage was prior to the defendants'; whereas, Gleason had represented to plaintiffs that all the mortgages were to be alike. Also, that the letter of Gleason which accompanied the goods when he sent them to the plaintiffs, if relied on as an assignment was void because it made it a condition of payment to any creditor that he should release the debtor.

The respondents contend that the mortgage was accepted by the defendants, that they were all alike and that the defendants were estopped from setting up any fraud in them, but that by a proper construction of the mortgages gave no authority to trade with the property, and that he having traded with the property without the authority of the creditors, could not effect their rights under the mortgages. It is further contended that the letter of Gleason was a valid assignment, and that Gleason had a right to impose a condition upon the creditors that unless all released him a particular class of creditors should be preferred to others. They also contend that the attachment under which the goods were taken was void on the grounds that certain affidavits on which it had been granted were not sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the Judge granting it.

Edgar S. Van Winkle for appellants; A. R. Dyett for respondents.

The Central Park Extension.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Central Park Extension.—The argument on this application to confirm the report of the Appraisal Commissioners was yesterday continued, and is still pending

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Abbott* vs. *American Hard Rubber Company et al.*—Order settled.
Dimon, Receiver, vs. *Hazard et al.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Lucas* vs. *McCoun.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

A COUPLE OF ARTFUL DODGERS.

Mr. Henry Livingstone, a middle-aged man of respectable appearance, who plumes himself upon his lineage and family connections, was apprehended on Tuesday evening by Detectives Slowey and Sease, on a warrant charging him with having defrauded Messrs. Warnock & Co., hatters and furriers, No. 519 Broadway, of two wolf-skin robes valued at $40. The fraud was perpetrated about a year ago, the prisoner having selected the property, and directed that it should be left at Mr. Treadwell's boarding-house in Fifty-second-street. Accordingly the robes were dispatched there by an errand-boy, who delivered them to a member of Treadwell's family, by whom he was told that Livingstone was not at home, and he must call again for the money. The youth told his employer what had occurred, and the latter becoming impressed with the idea that they were to be the victims of a confidence game, determined to discover if their suspicions were well founded. A member of the firm, therefore, called at Treadwell's house and asked for the money, but was coolly informed that Livingstone did not live there, and that no package had been left for him. Messrs. Warnock consequently obtained a warrant for the swindler's arrest, but the officers were unable to find him until yesterday. In the interval, seven or eight complaints for transactions of a similar character have been lodged against him at the Police Courts, and among them is one from the proprietors of the drug-store at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, from whom he is said to have obtained $20 worth of medicines. The landlord of Gardner's Hotel, Park-place, also alleges to have lost the price of the prisoner's board and lodging for a few days. The officers yesterday searched the house in Fifty-second-street, and found the two robes which had been procured from Messrs. Warnock, in the possession of the man Treadwell, who was arrested as an accomplice with Livingstone in the theft. Both prisoners are detained at Head quarters pending a hearing before a Police Magistrate.....Another adept in the practice of artful dodging was arrested in the Eighth Ward on Tuesday night. He is a young man named Gilbert Morris, of prepossessing manner, but whose distinguishing characteristic is a gift of gabbling. The complainants against the prisoner are numerous, and yesterday an army of them presented themselves before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to initiate proceedings against him. He operated mainly in silk goods, and his victims are sufferers generally to the extent of $40. There was nothing original in Morris' mode of swindling. His plan was the old one of calling at a store, selecting a piece of goods, and directing that it should be sent to his residence, where he would be in waiting to receive and pay for it. Having obtained the package from the messenger he would tell that individual to wait while he went up stairs for the money, instead of doing which, however, he would leave the premises by another door—a corner building with a side entrance being necessary to make the dodge successful. The house No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, was a favorite place of the prisoner's, and there, under the name of Sheffield and various other aliases, he had often played his game. Among the merchants who have received his attentions are Messrs. Usedell, Pierson & Lake; Arnold, Constable & Co.; Jackson & Co.; Strang, Adriance & Co., and Joseph Baiter, of Sixth-avenue, while still others are expected to make themselves known.

COMMITTED FOR COUNTERFEITING.

On Tuesday evening counterfeit $3 bills on the North River Bank of this City, were brought out, but the perfect system existing in the Police Department, with reference to checking the circulation of that sort of paper, had the effect as usual of nipping the operations of the counterfeiters in the bud. As soon as the first worthless bill was brought to the attention of the police authorities, an order was sent to every Station-house, by telegraph, directing that storekeepers should be warned against taking the counterfeit, and therefore very little loss resulted. Geo. Cooper was arrested for passing one of the bills in the Eleventh Ward, Henry Wilson and Thomas McConnell for a similar offence in the Ninth, and John McGuire and Frank Wallace were caught in the Eighteenth. All the prisoners were committed, pending an examination before a magistrate.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 16.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '67	97	25	Harlem Railroad	15⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s '65	91	200	do	b30 15⅛
1,000	Ky. State 6s	96	100	do	15⅛
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	74½	20	do	15¾
2,000	do	73¾	300	Reading Railroad	39⅞
6,000	Va. State 6s	74¾	50	do	40
9,000	do	74¾	650	do	40⅛
8,000	N. C. State 6s	74	300	Mich. Central R	53⅛
8,000	Cal. State 7s	87½	100	do	b10 53⅛
500	do	88	100	do	b10 53⅜
1,000	Missouri State 6s	68¾	50	M. So. & N. In. R.	14⅝
1,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	96¼	300	do	14¾
5,000	Harlem 3d M. B.	77	200	M. S & N. I. G. S.	34
4,000	LaC. & M. I. G. B.	16	100	do	33⅞
5,000	Chi & N.W. 1st M.	42	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80
2,000	Chi. & N.W. 2d M	18	13	do	81
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p.c.	89	20	do	81¼
4,000	Detroit M. & T. B.	68	50	do	s2 81¾
14	Metropolitan Bank	103	300	do	c 82
6	Sixth-avenue R	135	150	do	s10 80
5	Pacific M. S. Co	89	200	do	s30 80
50	do	89¾	200	do	s10 81
50	N. Y. Central R	77⅜	200	do	s15 81
25	do	77⅞	150	do	82
100	do	b30 77¾	50	Gal. & Chic R.	b10 66⅜
200	do	77¾	400	do	66⅝
250	do	s10 77¾	200	do	s30 66⅞
300	do	s30 77⅞	50	do	b10 66⅝
50	do	s5 77¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	34
300	do	s3 77⅞	200	do	33¾
300	do	b30 78	600	do	33⅞
250	do	78	200	do	b10 34
300	Erie Railroad	38⅛	400	do	b3 34
10	do	38¼	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R	55¼
100	do	c 39	300	do	b60 55⅜
200	Hudson River R	46¾	260	do	55
50	do	47	100	do	b10 55
50	Chic. Bur. & Qn. R.	69⅛	100	do	s10 54⅞
12	N. J. Central R	107½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	91	255	Hudson Riv. R.	47⅜
2,000	Treas. 12 p.c. N.	102¼	200	do	s30 47
1,000	Ten. State 6's. '90	74	100	do	b45 48
1,000	do	74¼	100	Harlem Railroad	15⅛
5,000	do	74⅜	600	Reading R.	41
3,000	Va. State 6s	74¼	160	do	41⅜
8 000	Missouri St. 6s	68⅜	500	do	41⅜
9,000	do	68¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.	s30 37⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	87½	100	do	38
2,000	Chi & N. W. 2d M.	17¾	200	do	37¾
2,080	M. C. 8 p.c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs	95¾	10	Mich. Cen. R.	53¾
43	Bank of Commerce	91	50	do	54
25	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	70	150	do	54¼
50	do	b30 70	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	14⅜
10	Union Bank	96	300	M.S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	34
275	Pacific Mail S. Co.	89¾	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	84
15	N. York Cen. R.	78	50	do	s3 84⅜
40	do	78¼	50	do	s19 84
900	do	s30 78	100	do	s15 84
850	do	78⅜	50	do	85⅛
200	do	s10 78⅜	50	do	b60 85⅜
150	do	78¾	350	Gal. & Chic. R.	67¼
235	Erie Railroad	39¼	100	do	s10 67⅛
100	do	39¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	34⅜
400	do	40			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

Although some of the political dispatches in the morning papers were ominous of further serious trouble at Charleston, and the financial news from England was less favorable, the Stock Market this forenoon manifested a Street business totally inconsistent with the character of these advices. The actual dealings were scarcely up to a fair daily average at the first Board, but this fact was owing to the indisposition of sellers to meet the demand at the current bidding. The *bona fide* holders of Stocks stand aloof, and the speculators for the fall are deterred from free operations from the marked scarcity of certificates on the Street for immediate delivery. The whole business of the Exchange in several of the leading Railways is now done on a few thousand Shares of each, (we may mention Erie, New-York Central, Illinois Central and Galena as prominent examples,) and the differences between cash and sellers' options, 10 to 30 days, are too great, and Money too easy, to encourage the speculation for the fall on political troubles, whether real or rumored. The demand for Illinois Central within a day or two, in fulfillment of preëxisting contracts, carried the price up to 85½ ₱ cent. this afternoon, as against 80@81 yesterday, and 77@78 on Monday. And yesterday the preference for Erie certificates was also marked, so as to carry the price up to 40 ₱ cent. In New-York Central the disposition to sell on the varying political rumors of the day is much greater than the limited supply of the cash stock renders safe, and the consequence is that the price steadily strengthens, against every outside influence adverse to the general market. The price on Monday was 76¾; yesterday, 78¼, closing 77¾; to-day, opening 77½, and closing 78⅜@— ₱ cent. The Western shares other than Illinois Central, already noticed, are firm and advancing, and Reading, Hudson River and Harlem in demand at full rates. The State Stocks, on the other hand, are but moderately well supported, and the Railway mortgages steady, without much speculative demand.

Late in the afternoon there was a further considerable advance in the prominent speculative Shares, based partly on the telegraphic advices of the proceedings in the United States Senate, and in a partial degree on the maturing deliveries of Stocks in the next day or two, on *short* contracts made in December. At 4½ o'clock we learn of sales of Illinois Central at 87½ ₱ cent.; Galena at 68; New-York Central at 79; Reading up to 42½, and Toledo at 35 ₱ cent. The other quotations are, Pacific Mail, 90; Erie, 39⅜; Hudson, 48; Michigan Guaranteed, 34½; Harlem Preferred, 38; Panama, 116½; Rock Island, 56; Burlington, 70; Michigan Central, 54¾, and Illinois Central Bonds 95 ₱ cent.

The advices from England of a change of rate for Money at the Bank of England to 6 ₱ cent., failed to affect our own market for Exchange or Money to-day. The news was not received until after the mail for the Cunarder of this morning was made up, but we do not find that the Bankers are disposed to advance their Bills on London above 106 ₱ cent. for Saturday's steamer. The *Bremen* from Southampton, brought $380,000 in Gold. The Discount rates outside of Bank are nearly down to Bank rate on strictly first-class, double-name paper, 7@8 ₱ cent. being the current quotation, with a demand at 7 ₱ cent. for prime 60-day acceptances. At call, Money is loaned at 6@7 ₱ cent. on approved collateral, with only a moderate demand from the Stock Brokers, among whom most of the speculative Stocks are really scarcer on the Street than the Money needed to carry them. Some further sales of the new 12 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills were made to-day at 102 ₱ cent., and we find that the impression gains ground that at least a good portion of the bids for the $5,000,000 to be awarded on Saturday will be at a lower rate of interest than 12 ₱ cent.

The Domestic Exchanges have further improved this week on Philadelphia and Baltimore, but the rates on other points, South and West, continue unsettled. Philadelphia is near the Specie point again, and as some parcels of Gold have been sent over from here within a few days, the inference is that a full resumption of Specie payments will take place in February. Most of the Banks usually make their half-yearly dividends in that month, which they cannot do this season, by law, unless they are paying Specie. The mail advices this morning show the following rates on New-York throughout the country. They are all marked premium, except New-Orleans and Mobile, where sight funds are at the discount quoted. We are indebted to Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street, for these advices:

Jan. 15.	Philadelphia	⅛@¼
Jan. 15.	Baltimore	⅛@1
Jan. 15.	Boston	Par.
Jan. 11.	Montgomery, Ala	5 @6
Jan. 12.	St. Louis, Mo	6 @7
Jan. 12.	Louisville, Ky	⅜@1
Jan. 12.	Chicago, Ill	8 @—
Jan. 10.	New-Orleans, La	½@—
Jan. 10.	Mobile, Ala	¾@—
Jan. 12.	Savannah, Ga	3 @4
Jan. 12.	Columbia, S. C	3¼@—
Jan. 12.	Columbus, Ga	3 @—
Jan. 14.	Richmond, Va	5 @—
Jan. 12.	Memphis, Tenn	1 @1½
Jan. 12.	Petersburgh, Va	3 @—
Jan. 14.	Pittsburgh, Penn	2¾@3
Jan. 11.	Fort Wayne, Ind	1 @—
Jan. 11.	Griffin, Ga	3 @4
Jan. 11.	Vicksburgh, Miss	⅛@—
Jan. 10.	Kansas City, Kansas	5 @—
Jan. 11.	Selma, Ala	1 @—
Jan. 12.	Newbern, N. C	5 @—
Jan. 14.	Lynchburgh, Va	4½@—
Jan. 12.	Milwaukee, Wis	8 @9

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS Past Wk.	RECEIPTS Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK To Gt. B.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK To Fr.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK Oth. F. P.
1860–61	100,000	1,829,000	56,000	20,000	19,000
1859–60	151,000	2,452,000	74,000	29,000	16,000
1858–9	139,000	2,070,000	24,000	3,000	8,000
1857–8	76,000	1 221,000	23,000	10,000	5,000
1856–7	129,000	1,740,000	21,000	12,000	7,000
1855–6	107,000	1,733,000	58.000	20,000	15,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1. To Gt B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860–61	806,000	208,000	122.000	1,134,000	617,000
1859–60	976,000	254,000	129,000	1,360,000	1,203,000
1858–9	610,000	267,000	163,000	1,040,000	837,000
1857–8	383,000	141,000	98,000	622,000	591,000
1856–7	363,000	167,000	112,000	642,000	770,000
1855–6	587,000	209,000	149,000	945,000	677,000

The deficiency in the receipts from last season now reaches the large figure of 623,000 bales. Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS say that by "telegraph for the succeeding week the receipts at the Gulf ports show a considerable increase, indicating for next week's tables an excess over the corresponding week in 1858–59, instead of the marked decrease for some time past. That decrease now stands at 241,000 bales, which will probably prove to be its maximum, and by the end of March it will be reduced to small figures. The crop is moving to market more freely since the recent advance in prices. The deliveries at the Gulf ports this week by telegraph are the largest of the season, and at New-Orleans exceed even those of the corresponding week last year. Thus the falling off, which has increased so rapidly of late, will now be checked; and in view of the large quantity which has been held back, and now ready to come forward, it is not improbable that the weekly receipts may for a time equal those of last year."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall street:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	¾@—	Georgia	6 @ 7
New-England	¾@—	Virginia	5 @—
New-Jersey	¾@—	Illinois & Wiscon'n	8 @—
Philadelphia	¾@—	Michigan	1½@—
Baltimore	1 @—	Tennessee	5½@—
Interior Penn	2½@3	Free Indiana	7 @—
Int Maryland	2½@—	Louisiana	1½@—
Ohio, Ind. & Ky	1 @—	Mobile	4 @—
South Carolina	10 @—	Missouri	8 @—
North Carolina	6 @ 7	Canada	1 @ 1¼

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$0 95	$1 05
80 acres	75	85
120 acres	62	72
160 acres	62	72

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 01½@—
Mexican Dols	$1 04@—	Span. Silver Pcs.	1 20@—
Spanish Dols	1 08@—	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	96@—	Sovereigns	4 80@4 82
French Crowns	1 08@—	Twenty Francs	3 80@3 82
German Crowns	1 06@—	Ten-thaler pieces	7 82@—
Prussian Thalers	70@—	Ten-guilder pcs	3 96@—
Guilders	39@—	Span. Doubloons	15 40@15 75
English Silver	4 70@4 80	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 40@15 60
Specie	1 06@—	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Eltvls	1 03@—		

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date Friday evening, Jan 11, notices the money and exchange market of that city thus:

"The foreign exchange market has shown great activity during the week, and a large business has been done at an improvement of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. To-day sterling was in active request, with considerable sales at an extreme range of 103¾@104¼ the bulk of the transactions being at 103¾@104. Drafts with bills of lading have been sold largely at 100@102, but most of the sales were at 101@101½. French exchange was dealt in heavily this morning at 5f. 48¾@5f. 45, but the extreme range was firm at 5f. 53¾@5f. 42½. There were no transactions in sixty day bills on New-York. A sale of thirty days was made at 2½ ₱ cent. discount. Sight was dealt in at ⅛@1 ₱ cent discount. Bankers are drawing at ⅛@¾ discount, and the Banks' checks over the counter, at ⅛@⅝ ₱ cent. discount."

The arrivals of specie this week amount to $965,231, of which $804,210 was from New-York, $121,505 from Brazos Santiago, $34,238 from Havana, and $5,288 from Texas. Included in the receipts from New-York are 60,000 sovereigns and $60,000 in French gold. The Bank statement, to-morrow, will show very nearly if not quite fifteen millions of coin, and from present appearances we are not likely to stop short of eighteen to twenty millions, an amount sufficient to cover every direct libility."

The business of the Illinois Central Road, on Monday last, is reported at $15,600 from traffic alone—about the heaviest daily receipts known to the history of the line. A large portion of it is in the direction of the Cairo terminus, owing to the wants of the Southwest in grain and flour.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of December, 1860, were.....$412,722 73
Earnings in December, 1859.....409.131 00
Increase.....$3,591 73

New-York Central and Lake Ontario.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A railroad now in course of construction has been pointed out to us upon the map, which, if it possesses the advantages claimed for it, appears worthy the attention of capitalists. This road terminates at Little Sodus Bay, commanding one of the finest and safest harbors upon Lake Ontario, of ample capacity and depth of water, offering great facilities to shipping and commerce. Grain, from the head of the lake, may be brought here at a rate of freight less, at from ½c. to 2c. ₱ bushel, than to other ports further east and upon the River St. Lawrence. This road intersects the New-York and Erie Canal, and New-York Central Railroad, at Weedsport, passes through the City of Auburn, and connects with the New-York and Erie Railroad and the coal-fields at Scranton. It forms the shortest route to this City, is of easy grades, and passing through one of the most fertile regions of country in the western part of this State, can be constructed at a cost of about $20,000 ₱ mile. In view of the increasing trade upon Lake Ontario, it is claimed that a large amount of freight destined for tide-water may be diverted to this route, which now seeks an outlet further east, at Portland and Boston. That this might materially benefit our great avenues of trade, the State Canal and great trunk railroad lines, it is not unreasonable to suppose. We are given to understand that the Company has already expended a large amount of money in the work, is free from debt, and has as yet issued no Bonds.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Five, 89½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 52½; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 35 pkgs. Ashes, 2,131 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn, 454 pkgs. Provisions, and 355 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 for Pots and $5 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping, including Mid. Upland at 12¾c.; do. Gulfs at 12¾c.@13c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

Comparative Arrivals, Exports and Stocks of Cotton at New-Orleans for ten years, from Sept. 1, each year, to Jan. 12.

Years.	Arrivals. Bales.	Exports. Bales.	Stocks. Bales.
1860–61	1,073,571	803.690	343,815
1859–60	1,298,054	796,405	527,671
1858–69	1,066.898	662,745	434,383
1857–58	768,207	428 583	346,944
1856–57	969 944	574,397	402,542
1855–56	945,607	650,857	334,175
1854–55	605.219	481,562	147,758
1853–54	587,402	387,291	210,633
1852–53	996,055	693,617	312,196
1851–52	672,521	525,960	151,915

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues depressed, buyers having any existing advantage, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales have been made, since our last, of 11,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, chiefly at $5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour rules quiet, at former rates. Sales, since our last, of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 45@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request at $3 10 for Jersey, $3 20@$3 25 for Western, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at $2 12½@$2 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at essentially unchanged prices for desirable lots of Spring, which are wanted by shippers. The reported sales reach 81,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; white Western, part at $1 50; red Western, chiefly at $1 35@$1 37, in store; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 31@1 31½; Milwaukee Club at $1 29@$1 31; Northwestern Club at $1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 23½, and red Southern, $1 35 ₱ bush. Corn is less sought after and is lower; sales 56,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 73c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive, being held above the views of buyers. Oats are more inquired for, including Canada at 36½c.@37½

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RAREY'S LECTURE ON HORSE-TAMING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE SWISS COTTAGE

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—THE TOODLES—MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WELL. Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dispatches for the Commander of the Gulf Squadron, yesterday, left New-Orleans for Vera Cruz, in charge of Consul PICKENS, of that city. It was rumored that they embodied orders for the concentration of the vessels composing the Squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi and at the Harbor of Persacola.

Our Washington dispatches this morning are highly important. Lieut. HALL, the messenger dispatched by Major ANDERSON for instructions from head-quarters, has started on his return to Fort Sumter. The exact nature of the instructions which he carries with him are of course not known, but it is ascertained with sufficient certainty that the Government has no intention of withdrawing the troops from the position which they now occupy, and that Major ANDERSON is instructed peremptorily to defend himself to the best of his ability if attacked. Col. HAYNE, the messenger from Gov. PICKENS, who left Charleston at the same time with Lieut. HALL, still remains in Washington, and it is understood that he has considerably modified his views relative to his duties during his sojourn there. He has, it is stated, telegraphed to Gov. PICKENS this fact, and has asked for further instructions. Meantime, however, he has called upon President BUCHANAN, and presented verbally the *ultimatum* of South Carolina, which is understood to insist upon the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter. The President requested Mr. HAYNE to put his communication in writing, when it would be considered,—which was all the satisfaction he gave him. It was rumored in Washington last night that the Cabinet had determined unanimously to receive hereafter no communications whatever from any one claiming to be a Commissioner from South Caroline.

Congress yesterday was absorbed in the consideration of the disunion question, to the exclusion of all regular business. In the Senate, a Message was received from the President explaining the appointment of Mr. HOLT to perform the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, presented a resolution, which was laid over providing for the appointment of a Special Committee of Seven to inquire as to the propriety of passing a general act for the admission of new States, and readjusting the boundaries of California, Minnesota and Oregon. Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions were then taken up, and on motion of Mr. BIGLER, the Senate voted 27 to 26 to postpone the consideration of all other business until they were disposed of. Mr. POWELL'S amendment, extending the provisions relative to the territories to all territory that "may hereafter be acquired," was adopted 29 to 24. Speeches were made by Messrs. SIMMONS and ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, the Union sentiments of which were earnestly applauded in the galleries. A vote was taken on a motion to postpone consideration of the resolutions, and take up and fix a day for the consideration of the Kansas bill, and it failed by a vote of 25 for and 30 against it. The Senate also refused to amend by striking out the preamble and resolutions, 21 to 20—Messrs. BENJAMIN, SLIDELL and WIGFALL not voting. A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was then carried, and the Senate adjourned pending a motion to reconsider, after a short Executive Session. In the House, the general debate on the condition of the country was continued. Mr. COX, of Ohio, presented a series of resolutions, passed by the Legislature of that State, expressing attachment to the Union and declaring against the right of secession. After considerable discussion they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Messrs. GARNETT of Virginia, GURLEY of Ohio, MAYNARD of Tennessee, HOLMAN of Indiana, and MORRIS of Illinois, addressed the House on the great questions at issue before the country.

The Georgia State Convention assembled at Milledgeville yesterday, and organized by the election of GEORGE W. CRAWFORD as President, and A. R. LAMAR as Secretary. No other business was done. The Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to make addresses, and the Convention adjourned until to-day.

No clue to the reasons for the erratic movements of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is yet given. It will be remembered that she was ordered to Charleston immediately after the affair of the *Star of the West*; that she actually made her appearance off that port, but made no demonstration which would serve to indicate the nature of the errand on which she was sent; that she was subsequently seen off Cape Romain, below the mouth of the Santee River, by a Savannah steamer, and that on Tuesday she returned to Hampton Roads. It is now announced that the master of the vessel, T. B. MILLS, has tendered his resignation to the Navy Department, and that he will immediately go South.

The Select Committee on Federal Relations yesterday reported to the New-York State Senate—Messrs. SPINOLA and COLVIN dissenting—a series of resolutions declaring that the people of this State cannot recognize the right of secession; that their first duty is to be directed to the preservation of the Union; that the Legislature will sustain the State Executive in tendering the military to the General Government; that New-York is loyal to the Union, and at the same time will see that all the States have their constitutional rights: that Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the several States; that it has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, but it is inexpedient to exercise it; that it should not inhibit inter-State traffic in Slaves; and that the Fugitive Slave law should be faithfully executed, though it has provisions which should be modified. Nothing of special interest occurred in the Assembly.

A large meeting of those opposed to coercing seceding States was held at National Hall, Philadelphia, last evening. Speeches were made by Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, GEO. M. WHARTON, United States District Attorney, Hon. WM. R. REED, Hon. BENJAMIN A. BREWSTER and others,—all Breckinridge Democrats,—in which they upheld the Southern view of the questions at issue. Resolutions of similar tenor were adopted. A gentleman who rose on the platform to amend them was removed, and one of many in the crowd who cheered the Union Gen. SCOTT and Maj ANDERSON, and gave groans for South Carolina and the Palmetto flag, was thrown out of the window. A scene of great excitement ensued, lasting many minutes, ensued.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, $2,392 was appropriated for warming and ventilating the Primary School in Oliver-street; $4,195 for the new school in Seventy-ninth-street; $6,783 for furnishing Ward School No. 14 in the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. JOHN S. TUTTLE, of Bergen, N. J., died last Friday under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been poisoned. After taking a prescription by the advice of a New-York phy ician, for a pulmonary disease with which he was suffering, he became rapidly worse, and his death, which occurred a few days after, is supposed to have been caused by the medicine. An investigation is in progress.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday rendered his decision on the motion for a *mandamus* compelling the Comptroller to pay McSPEDON & BAKER $80.000 for work done under a contract with the Commissioners of Records. The Court holds that as soon as it is ascertained what sum is actually due, the amount must be paid. The case was referred to Ex-Justice BONNEY, to be heard, with an order that he report what amount is due. Before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of this Court, the argument in the matter of the Central Park Extension was continued. The case is still pending. In the Oyer and Terminer, the Katz arson case is still on. It will probably be finished to-day, the fourth from the commencement. In the General Sessions, the trial of JOSE VARONA, a Cuban, indicted for forgery, occupied the entire day, and is still on.

The Stock Market showed improved strength yesterday, and at the close of the dealings prices were buoyant. The rise from Tuesday on Illinois Central was 6½ ₩ cent.; Reading, 2½; Galena, 2; New-York Central, 1@1½; the last closing at 79@79½ ₩ cent. No change in Money or Bills on London.

The transactions in Breadstuffs were limited; prices generally favored buyers. Cotton was heavy, and tending downwards. The movements in Groceries, Provisions, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Fruit, Tallow and Tobacco were restricted. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops and Clover Seed. Hemp, Fish, Oils, Spices and Whalebone were neglected. The freight engagements were light. There were 479 vessels of all classes in port.

The cattle for this week's market came in very scattering, and produced some derangement in the sales. They should all be here on Tuesday morning at latest, as the first market day is usually the best. Only 2,000 head were here to begin with, the remaining 1,200 coming in at intervals up to nearly noon of Wednesday. Probably the first arrivals sold better on this account. At least the market was quite lively at its opening especially while any good cattle were to be had. Trade was rather dull yesterday, medium and common cattle selling at about $3 per head lower than the day before. Quite a loss was sustained upon lots coming in late, as first-class buyers had supplied themselves. The prevailing rates for good butchers' steers were 9½c.@10c.—a few head of premium animals brought 11c.@12c. There was a wide range in prices, the "scallawag" class selling at less than 7c. The general quality of the cattle was not good. All were finally disposed of....Sheep are plenty and 50c. per head cheaper....Hogs are selling as fast as they arrive, at an advance of near ½c. per pound.

Disunion and Slavery.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, has written a letter to some gentlemen in New-Orleans, declaring it to be his settled conviction that the precipitate dissolution of the Union by separate State secession, would be a severer blow to Slavery than all the Abolitionists of the North could inflict in the next twenty years. He can go a good deal further than this, and be perfectly right. The dissolution of the Union,—whether effected by separate secession or by coöperation,—inflicts a death-blow upon Slavery. No future event is more certain than this.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of reflecting men at the North who look with perfect complacency upon the disunion movement because they believe it to be the natural, inevitable, Providential process whereby Slavery is to be swept from the face of this Continent. They have no special desire that it should be so. If it depended upon them, they would do everything of which men are capable to avert the tempestuous and disastrous trial. But they regard the frenzy of the South as a *judicial blindness*. They believe them to be rushing madly upon the fate which their own wrongs have prepared for them. And they see, in the utter refusal of the South to listen to remonstrances or expostulations, in their ferocious hatred of every man who attempts to moderate or avert their wrath, in the blind, headlong fury with which they plunge into the great darkness that lies before them, convincing proof that they are obeying an instinct more powerful than their own wills, and are drawing to the edge of that black gulf in which Slavery is doomed to perish. They may be right, or they may be wrong. But such a feeling pervades a very considerable portion of the people of the Northern States, and has no little influence upon the development of public sentiment.

They believe—as do the great mass of the people—that in the pending controversy the North is entirely in the right,—that it has given the Southern States no just cause of offence or of apprehension,—and that it cannot, therefore, be charged with any portion of the responsibility for whatever course the South may see fit to adopt. This profound settled conviction may explain, what many very excellent men at the South seem unable to comprehend, the indisposition of the North to offer or tolerate any such concessions as are demanded as the price of continued union. The fact of making such demands upon men and States who have done no wrong, is regarded as aggressive and overbearing, and as indicating a determination to rule or ruin. The Southern States must understand distinctly that the people of the North have no extravagant fears of disunion, or of the consequences which it would entail upon themselves. It will not be from any such motive that they will make sacrifices or concessions for its preservation. They know that the Union is, to say the least, quite as important to the South as to the North, and that if it is to be preserved by concessions, and surrenders of principle and of feeling, the people of the slaveholding States must be prepared to make their share.

There is another point firmly fixed in the Northern mind, namely: that the Constitution of the United States is the shield and bulwark of Slavery. It is only because that instrument forbids it that Slavery is left untouched in the Southern States. If that be destroyed, there will be nothing to prevent raids upon the South except force. The maintenance of a Southern Confederacy against foreign invasion and domestic insurrection will require a standing army of at least 50,000 men. The expense of maintaining it will be more than those States can bear, and the style of government which it will involve will provoke incessant revolts and contain the seeds of its own destruction.

There are no men in this country to-day more heartily rejoiced at the prospect of disunion than the Garrison-Abolitionists,—the men who have for years been denouncing the Constitution as a "covenant with death and hell," and who have been aiming at its overthrow as the destruction of the last bulwark of Slavery on this Continent. They are the natural allies of the Secessionists of South Carolina.

Proportion of the Burdens of Government Borne by the South.

In 1859 the value of duty-paying goods imported into the States south of Maryland was $13 014,000, which equaled about five per cent. of the total imports into the country. The duties collected thereon, at the average rate paid by all the imports, was $2,602,800. The population of these States was about 11,000,000; the rate of import per head, consequently, was about $1 20—of duties paid, about 24 cents. The value of importations of duty-paying goods into the Northern States, including Maryland, the same year, was $246,000,000; the duties paid thereon about $47,000,000. The value of imports into these was about $13 per head, assuming the population to have been 19,000,000. The duties were very nearly $2 50 per head. The ratio in value of importations of duty-paying goods into the Northern States per head, and of the revenues paid to the Government, were *ten times* as great as into the Southern States.

This statement, however, does not correctly represent the actual contributions of the two sections to the support of Government, as the South receive a considerable portion of their foreign merchandise through Northern ports. The amount so imported cannot be exactly ascertained, as no record is kept of the coastwise trade of the country. It can be easily shown, however, that the amount of duty-paying goods consumed, per head, in the South, is much less than in the North, and that consequently the contributions to the support of Government by the former are less in proportion. In the first place, to take the Cotton States, from which have sprung the false notions which have led the way to, and ended in secession, and which are the only States that complain of the oppressions of Government, and but for which peace instead of discord would be reigning, one half their population consume no duty-paying goods whatever. The non-slaveholding whites may be placed very nearly in the same category. These compose five-sixths of the white population. We presume this class do not consume one-third as many duty-paying goods as are consumed by an equal number in the Northern States. These figures are assumed, but a slight familiarity with the subject will tell every one that the estimate of the amount of consumption at the South, compared with the North, is above the mark. So far as textile fabrics are concerned, which constitute the great proportion of duty-paying merchandise imported into the South, it is estimated by competent persons, having a thorough experience in this trade, that the Cotton States do not take over *five* per cent. of the total importations.

If we estimate, therefore, that the South import twice as much duty-paying merchandise *indirectly* as they do directly, the total duties paid will be $7,800,000, which is about 70 cents per head, against $2 14 per head by the people of the North. This estimate cannot be very far from the mark.

It is further confirmed by an enumeration of the kinds of merchandise consumed at the South. The North supplies to it a considerable portion of its food, nearly every article entering into domestic economy, household furniture, utensils of all kinds, the implements used in agriculture, all the clothing for the negroes, and the greater part worn by the non-slaveholding whites; all manufactures of iron, (except rails and merchant bar,) glass, nails, paints, tools, shoes, hats, caps, domestics of all kinds, soap, candles, oils, and in fact nearly every article they consume. All these are purchased just as cheaply as if customs were abolished altogether—because in their production the Northern States excel the world.

We are aware that the Southern people take a very different view of this subject. They reason in this manner: The South produces an article that goes far toward paying our importations from foreign countries. If cotton pays the first cost, it pays the duties also. If cotton pay one-half our importations, it pays one-half the revenues. It is taxed, consequently, to an equal degree for the support of Government. If there were no duties the planters imagine they would have returned to them some $30,000,000 now taken from the profits of the crop to sustain a Government that oppresses them, and expends all its revenues in that portion of the country which pays to it little or nothing, compared with themselves. These are the ideas thoroughly ground into Southern minds. They cannot be made to see that our tariff has nothing to do with the value of cotton fabrics in the great marts of consumption; that we do not import any considerable quanties of them, and should not with free trade; that the price is regulated by the simple rule of cost, and of supply and demand, with which our tariff has hardly more to do than a Court regulation of the Emperor NAPOLEON. What has our tariff to do with the price which an Englishman or Frenchman can afford to pay for raw cotton? Nothing, unless upon the assumption,—which entirely gratuitous,—that free trade would increase the consumption and cheapen the cost of manufacture. With free trade, we should consume no more than we do now, nor would it materially increase our importation of its fabrics. We can turn a pound of the raw material into the cloths most used, as cheaply as an Englishman, and in many kinds undersell him in all foreign markets.

The Southern States, consequently, do not pay, per head, one quarter as much, in revenues to the Government, as do the Northern. And what do they get in return? A postal service which costs $3,531,-227 more than it yields, and whatever of protection and dignity a Government can confer. When to the cost of the postal service is added that of the collection of the customs revenue, the maintenance of the forts and ship-yards, courts, Federal offices, etc., there can be no doubt that as much money is annually expended in Southern States, as is collected from them, throwing upon the Northern the entire cost of maintaining the Government, the Army and Navy, and Diplomatic corps, national debt, etc.

This is a true picture of the oppressions the Southern States suffer at the hands of the General Government. It returns to them yearly more than they pay, and for the maintenance of what the South could not, and do not, propose for an instant to dispense with. To these burdens, when they go off, they must add others which will cost very probably ten times as much as their present ones,—in other words, they must immediately assume obligations in their new functions which they *cannot* meet.

The richest, in money, of the Southern States—South Carolina—had to resort to a *forced* loan to raise the first instalment to support her newly assumed dignity. In some of the other seceding States, even this resort cannot be had. Mississippi has not a cent in her treasury. She has no banks to pillage. Having no other resort she very pleasantly proposes to *borrow* a few millions to start with. We commend the new loan to certain Bankers who are known to hold a large amount of her repudiated debt.

This idea that the South pay the expenses of Government is on a par with the other wild notions entertained. To assess them with their *pro rata* proportion would break every Southern State outright. The new Confederacy, if ever formed, cannot raise a three months' pabulum. Its members would repudiate its obligations as readily as those notable members of it—Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas—did theirs. More than this, if the movement goes on, half the Southern States will suspend payment before a twelvemonth, on their own liabilities. Many of them are very heavily loaded with debt, and the confusion and disturbance which is sure to follow secession, will dry up all the sources of revenue, so that the people cannot pay if they will. The facility with which Mississippi and Florida resorted to such an alternative, shows what may be expected from others when the pinch comes.

Our Police Department.

The members of the Board of Supervisors—a body composed of Republicans and Democrats in equal numbers—have agreed unanimously in awarding to the Metropolitan Police system an indorsement of the highest and most substantial character. By a full vote of the Board, had yesterday, the Police Commissioners are authorized and directed to add four hundred men to their present force,—the Supervisors thus answering and pushing aside, in a very practical manner, the cloud of misrepresentations and slanders contained in the Mayor's veto of the proposed addition to our Police. It certainly can be straining nothing to assert, that had such earnest Democratic partisans as Supervisors PURDY, TWEED, ELY, BRIGGS, ROCHE and CONNER not felt perfectly satisfied with the management of the Metropolitan Police, they would have "cried aloud and spared not," while denouncing the iniquity of an organization which happens to be controlled by Republican officers, though not directed to Republican ends.

And not only must the Democratic Supervisors have been satisfied in their own minds, but they must also have had a conviction that the sympathies of our citizens as a body are with the Police, and that no political capital could be made, however much might be lost, by opposing, at such a time as this, a measure good and necessary in itself, and conferring the means of subsistence on four hundred honest and respectable families as one of its first results. However much the Mayor may rage at his loss of former patronage—however keenly he may feel the want of the three or four hundred political bullies and shoulder-hitters, whom he had quartered as his personal body-guard on the old Municipal force—the intelligent and decent men of all parties and classes gratefully acknowledge the beneficial workings of the present system, and there are no tax-bills to-day so cheerfully paid as those for the support of the Metropolitan Police. These are facts almost universally admitted, and for the truth of which every citizen has only to appeal to his personal experience and that of his neighbors. Let the system work on as it is for a very brief period longer, and we shall be able to point with pride to our Police as one of the best disciplined and most intelligent bodies of life and property defenders in the world.

We regret, however, to see that a measure is now before the Legislature, having for its avowed object to retrench the expenditures of this Department, but only too certain, should it pass, to greatly increase the eventual cost of the Police, while seriously diminishing their efficiency, and lowering the average standard of their intelligence and fitness for the service. We refer to a bill reducing the pay of our policemen from $800 to $600 or $500 a year each, their present remuneration of $800 being, in our judgment, none too much for such a class of men as we demand to have employed, and of whom we expect intelligence, honesty, and physical capacity; while at the same time we are quite willing to confess that either of the reduced rates not only might be made, but, in all human probability, would be made abundantly adequate by such an inferior grade of officers as this reduction of pay would foist upon the service. As things are now, the position of policeman is a good and respectable office, insuring decent support for many years, and requiring some very large temptation to make its holder run any risk of losing it. But deprive the position of these advantages, and let the inferior class of men, who would be willing to resign their avocations for such remuneration as is now proposed, be employed as guardians of the peace,—and it needs no prophet to predict that this latter class, relieved from any fear of losing their positions, from the fact that the positions themselves are but little desirable, will extort from the public twice, thrice or five times the amounts of their nominal salaries, by devoting themselves steadily to the protection of vice, and the non-arrest of all such criminals as are able and willing to pay for official blindness.

In common with nine-tenths of the community, we are not only satisfied, but thoroughly gratified with the results obtained under the present management of the Police Department. That it is not perfect in all its details we admit; and that it can never become so, if this system of everlasting tinkering and change be kept up, must be obvious to every citizen. But that the Department to-day is better managed than ever heretofore—more prompt in the arrest of criminals, and better organized for the prevention of crime—no intelligent man who reads the morning journals or consults the experience of the public, can for an instant question. The Commissioners have wisely avoided the intrusion of partisan politics into the force under their command, and General Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY has displayed very decided administrative and executive talents in his various measures for bringing the tone of discipline, vigilance and duty up to their present standard. "Hands off!" is our cry to the Legislature, if you would not destroy the vitality of an institution which has already struck deep and wide root in the esteem and appreciation of our people.

THE PARK BANK AND THE CHAMBERLAINCY.—We are glad to learn on authority, which we regard as perfectly reliable, that the Park Bank is in a position to pay over, at a moment's notice, every dollar belonging to the City and County of New-York, provided that its legal adviser shall first be satisfied of the sufficiency of the warrant on which said funds may be called for. In our remarks on this subject, we have not intended at any time to impeach either the ability or the readiness of the Bank to meet all demands that might be made upon it. Indeed, in an article of yesterday we stated that under existing laws the Bank could not do otherwise than refuse payment of the City moneys upon any other warrants than such as may be drawn in strict conformity to law.

But this state of things forcibly illustrates the awkward dilemma in which the City is placed by the contest between the rival Chamberlains, and the necessity of Legislative interference.

Fort Sumter and the Government.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 12th has the following paragraph:

"We understand that certain communications have taken place between the authorities of the State and the Commander of Fort Sumter, which, it is hoped, may save the effusion of blood, and *secure to the State the possession of that fortress*; or which, if unsuccessful in that, are yet the proper preliminaries to a *condition of avowed and open warfare*. The precise character of these communications, or the measures which will be adopted in consequence thereof, of course it will be improper to make public at this moment."

The meaning of this paragraph must be left to conjecture. It is scarcely possible that Major ANDERSON should consent to anything involving the surrender of Fort Sumter, nor has he any authority to declare "open and avowed warfare." Possibly the paragraph means nothing more than that he has been formally summoned to surrender the Fort;—and that his compliance or refusal,—or that of the Government at Washington, to which the matter has been referred, will determine whether we are to have peace or war with South Carolina. We do not see that this can essentially alter the present state of things.

We have reports from Washington that the Government refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, and has sent word to Major ANDERSON to defend himself if attacked. It is not easy to see how the Government can do anything else. The most rabid Disunionist can scarcely expect any other reply. Even if the President were thoroughly in sympathy with the secession movement, common self-respect and regard for public opinion would prevent his betraying the trust confided to his keeping. But we have also rumors from Charleston which indicate that Fort Sumter is far from being the impregnable fortress it is represented. It is said that the guns are all for firing at a distance,—that they cannot be depressed so as to repel a close assault and that the Fort is certain to be taken if vigorously assailed. If this is so, Major ANDERSON must either contemplate an early surrender, or else he can scarcely have informed the Government that he did not need any reinforcements. And if there is any settled purpose to hold the Fort, instead of making merely a sham defence, it would seem to be the duty of the Government to send a naval force which can either convey reinforcements or coöperate directly in its defence.

One thing is clear:—the conduct of the Government towards the seceding States, and especially towards South Carolina, has been marked by a degree of forbearance which goes to the very verge of timidity,—and which ought to satisfy every reasonable man North and South, that the Federal authorities act solely on the defensive and with the fixed determination to avoid a collision to the latest possible moment. In our judgment this policy has been carried too far already, and has done much to stimulate and encourage the disunion movement. But it must certainly have the effect of satisfying the people of the North, of all parties, that no shadow of reproach can justly be urged against the Government, for having acted with rashness or violence.

We are inclined to believe that an attack will be made on Fort Sumter within a few days,—possibly to-morrow or next day. What orders have been given for its defence,—what ability the garrison has to hold it,—or what degree of resistance Major ANDERSON is prepared and disposed to offer, remain to be disclosed by the event. If it should be surrendered, or if no proper resistance should be offered, there will be a general outburst of indignation throughout the country. This war has been commenced by South Carolina;—without offence, without a single ground of complaint that will stand examination, and in the most ruthless and offensive manner, she has seized property belonging to the Federal Government, and assailed her troops while acting solely on the defensive. It is idle to suppose that such action on her part will be permanently tolerated by the Government or the people.

THE STAR OF THE WEST AND HER REINFORCEMENTS.—In view of the probably near assault upon Fort Sumter, the failure of the *Star of the West* to land her reinforcements becomes more and more a subject of general regret. In regard to the responsibility for that failure, we have made still further inquiry into the facts of the case and find them to be substantially as already stated. It is quite true, however, that Capt. McGOWAN had no *revenue flag* on board,—so that his failure to hoist one on approaching the Fort was not his fault. At the same time the charterer of the vessel supposed that one had been sent on board,—as he had ordered it to be procured, and did not learn until the steamer's return that this had not been done.

We regard this, however, as a matter of little consequence,—as there is no reason to suppose that Major ANDERSON would have protected a revenue flag with any more vigor than he evinced towards the American flag, which sufficiently attested the character of the vessel. If there had been a dozen revenue flags on board, and every one of them had been displayed, it is by no means certain that Fort Sumter would have fired a single gun for their protection.

The only question that can arise in regard to the failure of the expedition, so far as Capt. McGOWAN is concerned, is simply whether he acted with proper vigor, good judgment and energy in deciding to turn about, instead of running the gauntlet of Fort Moultrie and making direct for Fort Sumter. Ten or fifteen minutes would probably have brought him immediately under the walls of the Fort,—and it would have required very good firing from Fort Moultrie to have so disabled such a vessel as the *Star of the West*, going at full speed, that she could not float for so long a time. But this was a point which Capt. McGOWAN was required to decide on the instant, and upon his own responsibility. We do not suppose for a moment that his decision was the result of anything like personal timidity, or that it affords the least warrant for impeaching the perfect fidelity of his intentions. But the result certainly was most unfortunate, and no one probably regrets it more than he. And if he or any other officer should be charged with a similar mission hereafter, we presume the error, if any be made, will be on the side of too little prudence, rather than too much. In some emergencies this is decidedly the safest side.

Our Policy towards Mexico.

Events are now transpiring in Mexico which, at any other time than the present would command universal attention, and produce a profound impression.

The Mexican correspondence published in the TIMES of Monday, narrates the complete triumph of the liberal, constitutional army, and its peaceful occupation of the capital of the Republic. GONZALES ORTEGA, general-in-chief of the victorious army—a comparatively new man in the field—appears to have evinced brilliant qualities, both as a general and a statesman. His occupation of the Capital was characterized by decision, energy and mercy, and to use the words contained in the official dispatch from the office of Foreign Affairs in Vera Cruz, now before us, "The revolution was completely and gloriously terminated, without any compromise, and what is more, without disorder, without violence, and without that vengeance common in all revolutions: no crime whatever has occurred to tarnish this splendid triumph."

A nation has been born to Liberty! Yet this great and glorious fact falls dead upon the American people, who are themselves struggling in the very throes of dissolution. But whatever may be our condition, we cannot long remain indifferent to the progress of events in the adjoining Republic. We have an immediate, direct and *vital* interest in Mexico. The moral position that country now occupies must command the respect of the world; and it now becomes a question of the highest moment whether it would not be a greater moral crime for the American people, or any portion thereof, to take any steps calculated to infringe upon or weaken this position, so gloriously won by a neighbor nation.

We thus allude to this matter at the present moment, from the fact that the signs in our political horizon indicate with unmistakable significance that the great contest over Slavery, now raging within our own borders, may be carried beyond our Southern frontier and fought out in Mexican territory, to the great injury of Mexican interests, if not the entire extinction of Mexican nationality. The great mistake made in not ratifying the McLANE treaty, as a bar to any such stupendous act of injustice on the part of the people of the United States, will soon be apparent. That treaty is irretrievably lost; nevertheless, it is of the highest immediate importance that the present, as well as the incoming Administration, should have in view the establishment of such friendly and commercial relations with the neighboring Republic, as will guarantee friendship, peace and prosperity between the two countries.

The North has a peculiar and paramount interest in sustaining this state of affairs. The finest sugar lands in the world are found in the Mexican States of Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Tehuantepec, Tobasco and Chiapas, containing an area three times as large as that of Louisiana, and adapted to the production of the great staples of the latter State. Sugar and cotton are among the principal articles produced by the Mexican States named. Suppose Louisiana secedes, and the present or incoming Administration makes a treaty with Mexico by which Northern ports are opened to the free importation of sugar, cotton, &c., and in this connection, suppose we add Cuba. How would this affect the great interests of Louisiana—lands, slaves and products? The subject affords matter for serious reflection.

Collection of Debts at the South.

The following extract of a letter received by MATTHEWS & Co., Banking and Collections house, from one of their correspondents, an eminent law firm in Georgia, has been handed to us for publication:

"Our Legislature have recently passed a very unnecessary and uncalled for law, staying the collection of debts until the 1st day of December, 1861. No *fi. fa.* can now be levied upon any property in Georgia, nor could property in the hands of the levying officer at the time said act was passed, be sold, except in the happening of certain contingencies, which effectually takes Othello's occupation from him, so far as our Sheriffs are concerned. Suits, however, may be brought in the State Courts, and claims pressed to judgment as before. Collections in the United States Court are about closed, as I think Georgia will be out of the Federal Union before the 4th of March next.

We would say to our Northern friends—and we class Messrs. ——— among that honored number—that they need have no fears of the honesty of our people, *if we go out* of the present Union. They will then keep their promises even more religiously than before, and no business man will be disposed to repudiate any debt now existing, or that may be hereafter contracted. They would not be allowed to do so by our laws, if any should be so rascally as to attempt it. Yours, &c."

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS AGAIN.—We noticed a few days since the publication of a pamphlet by Miss JOHNSTONE, the lady sent to England to collect funds for the benefit of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, in which she rehearses what she represents to have been the uncandid and unfair treatment which she received at the hands of Dr. HARTT and others who were mainly instrumental in originating the mission.

We have now received sundry documents from Dr. HARTT, presenting his reply to the statements embodied in the pamphlet. As we have not published the latter, and have no intention of becoming involved in the controversy, we must decline also the publication of this reply. Dr. HARTT states, however, in the form of an affidavit, that his incidental reference to the fact that Miss JOHNSTONE desired to visit her friends in Scotland was made, not for the purpose of questioning the sincerity of her motives, but merely to indicate the reasons why she was intrusted with this mission,—that the terms on which she undertook it were specified in a writing to which she gave her signature and free assent,—that these terms were fully complied with on his part, and that as soon as he found she needed money for her return it was promptly supplied. He denies that there was any lack of frankness or candor in his treatment of the case, and adds that his letters to her and others interested, containing information concerning the condition of the Church and the objects of the mission, were as full and frequent as were necessary. Dr. H. also sends affidavits from several other parties sustaining his own statements.

With this summary of the reply to Miss J.'s pamphlet we submit the whole matter to the judgment of the public.

CONCERT.—The concert announced by Mad. ANNA BISHOP, for to-morrow night, at Irving Hall, promises to be a very ample, varied and agreeable entertainment. The programme is truly of monster proportions, containing no fewer than twenty-one pieces. It will be interpreted by a host of artists, many of them of the first rank. Mr. ANCHUTZ conducts. The particulars are published elsewhere.

—Rev. Dr. Cahill has been writing to the Emperor Napoleon, warning him most solemnly against the course which he is pursuing toward the Pope. He says, in the course of his letter, "I am read every week by millions of men; and I am read all over the civilized world. This is no silly boast. If I cannot restore the Pope to his ancient patrimony, I can beyond all doubt raise a shout of horror against the robber." A change in the policy of the Emperor may speedily be anticipated.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Federal Relations—Sound Doctrines from the Senate Committee—Election of Canal Commissioner—Enlarging the Powers of Notaries—Another Branch of the Gridiron—The City Chamberlainship—A City Hall in Madison-square—The Brooklyn Ferries—After the Gas Companies—The State Lunatic Asylum—A Proposition, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861.

The marked event of to-day's legislative proceedings, was the report of the Senate Select Committee on Federal Relations, made through Mr. HILLHOUSE. The report is at great length, covering probably six or seven columns of the TIMES. It is a careful, and, I judge, precise presentation of the questions at issue, from a Northern stand-point. Each position is carefully fortified by the traditions of the country and from its official records. The right to secede is plainly and fully denied. The Constitution is held to be an ordinance of the people—not a mere arrangement between States. It declares the doctrine of coercion, or rather the enforcement of the laws, and devotes the power of the State to the maintenance of the Confederacy.

The following are the resolutions which conclude the report:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States was ordained by and for the people thereof, and

Whereas, It establishes the permanent authority of the Government, and provides for the perpetuity of the Union; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the people of this State, irrespective of party distinctions, do hereby declare that the rights of the people of a single State or of several States to absolve themselves at will from their solemn obligations to the Federal Union cannot be acknowledged. The principle and the objects which the General Government was framed to secure are repugnant to such authority, and the exercise thereof, wheresoever or howsoever attempted, is treasonable and must be resisted by all the remedies provided in the Constitution. The first duty, therefore, of the citizens of New-York is to be directed to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Legislature will sustain the Executive of the State in the offer and pledge of the military power and resources of the State, and that they will provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions, whether within or without the State.

Resolved, That New-York is faithful to the Federal Union and will make every needful sacrifice to maintain it in its integrity. At the same time New-York will make equal sacrifices to support the several States in all their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the several States, or in any of them.

Resolved, That although we believe Congress possesses the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, yet it is inexpedient to exercise such power, unless upon the following conditions:

1. That the abolition should be on a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the District of Columbia, and with the consent of the State of Maryland.
2. That it should be gradual.
3. That compensation should be made to unwilling owners.

Resolved, That Congress should not inhibit or impair the interstate traffic in persons held to service or labor under the laws of the several States, or any of them.

Resolved, That while the rendition of fugitives from service or labor is a plain constitutional obligation, it should be faithfully observed; the law of 1850 contains provisions which seriously obstruct, if they do not prevent, its execution. Those should be modified.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
J. M. MURPHY,
P. P. MURPHY,
A. J. COLVIN,
EPHRAIM GOSS.

Except the one as to the District of Columbia.

I sign only as regards the resolutions, and in no manner intend to indorse or approve of the report.

F. B. SPINOLA.

These, you will notice, are signed by all of the Committee. The report is not signed by Messrs. COLVIN and SPINOLA, although they concur in the resolutions. Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY indorses both the report and the resolves.

The election of Canal Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. BARNES, came off according to programme at 12 o'clock. The choice was easily effected in caucus, and of course readily confirmed in the two Houses—the vote standing:

	Bruce.	Wright.
In the Senate	22	9
In the Assembly	89	32
Total	111	41

Giving BRUCE the highest vote ever cast for any candidate in Senate or Assembly, and a majority of 70 over his opponent. Gen. BRUCE may well feel flattered by such a compliment. He enters immediately upon the duties of the office to which he has been elected.

In the Senate, there was not much done, except a discussion upon the old time proposition to confer upon Notaries Public the same authority now exercised by Commissioners of Deeds and Justices of the Peace, in taking acknowledgments. After a sharp contest, the bill was ordered to a third reading. It will meet with a concentrated opposition in the lower House, and every man who has ever been a Justice of the Peace will consider it his duty to give it fits. As generally there is a liberal sprinkling of ex-justices in the Assembly, I should not be surprised to see it defeated.

Perhaps you suppose the last Railroad grant for the City of New-York was made last Winter. That may be, so, but there will be efforts enough made for as many more as are now running the gauntlet of the Courts. Mr. FARNUM, in the Assembly, gives notice of a bill to authorize the construction of a track in Spring-street, and I shall be much mistaken if this is not followed by at least a half-dozen others.

The City Chamberlainship bill came up for a third reading to-day. Mr. COLVIN moved to recommit—which looked as though DEVLIN *didn't* want it. Then he withdrew his motion—which looked as though DEVLIN *did* want it. Then, just as we were ready to vote, it was laid aside by unanimous consent—which looked as though nobody wanted it. Why don't that agent of the Broadway Bank come up and explain the matter. The lobby is getting awfully indignant about the doubt that surrounds this measure,—but, nevertheless, the Broadway need not be afraid of "irritating" the animal by sending a reinforcement of one—providing the checks are duly certified and sizable.

Mr. J. M. MURPHY renews his project of last Winter to erect a City Hall in Madison-square. This time he proposes to appoint WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN B. COLLINS and JAMES SALMON—(the Commissioners under the act of 1858, to build a City Hall in the Park)—are to be continued in office until they erect a building in Madison-square. The present project comes up in the shape of amendments to the act providing for the Park City Hall.

Mr. WALSH has an eye to your gas companies. He gives notice of a bill this morning, which will arrest the attention of those gigantic corporations, and bring some of their managers up to the seat of State Government. As these are yearly notices, the gas companies by this time must have become used to the infliction. Perhaps they rather like it, as a little bloodletting in that way saves a greater depletion by some more ravenous cormorants.

Two of the Brooklyn delegation are renewing the project of cheap ferriage between the two cities. The one-cent principle is in favor with both.

The State Lunatic Asylum makes its annual report to-day. During the year, the average daily attendance of patients under treatment was 516—the highest number in one day being 533, the lowest, 427. The expenditures for the year were $116,623 44, or a cost of something over $200 a patient per year. Why would it not be a good idea for the National Government to make one vast lunatic asylum of South Carolina, wall it in, and send Dr. GRAY down to apply the Utica system. It would be a cheap way of ridding the body politic of a great incumbrance, and perhaps be the means of restoring the patient to ultimate usefulness. Think of it. You know the efficiency of the Gray system. It brought order out of the chaos into which GERRIT SMITH'S mind fell. Having proved efficacious on one extreme, why not apply it to the other. Prompt action in this direction might save the Union, and if it failed, there would be no harm done, for you know Dr. GRAY never "irritates" a patient. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. HILLHOUSE presented the majority report from the Select Committee on Federal Relations. Messrs. SPINOLA and COLVIN dissented. A motion to print extra copies was referred.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the City Hall in New-York City.

The bill relative to the Finance Department of New-York City, came up on its third reading, and after a brief debate to the wishes of the citizens of New-York City with regard to it, was laid aside.

Mr. MCGRAW offered a resolution in favor of proceeding to the election of a Senator in place of Senator SEWARD, on Feb. 5. Laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FARNUM gave notice of a bill to construct a railroad track in Spring-street, New-York.

The Auditor of the Canal Department sent in his annual report of the expenditures on the Canals for 1860.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DARCY—An act in relation to ferries between New-York and Brooklyn. (Same as introduced in the Senate last year by Mr. SPINOLA.)

Also, to widen Main-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. WALSH—In relation to Gas Companies in New-York City.

By Mr. MOORE—To amend mechanics' lien law.

New-York State Military Association.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Military Convention met again this morning. Gens. HALL and SPICER were in attendance.

The recommendation of the Committee to revise the Militia law for the more thorough enrollment was adopted, also a recommendation to increase the force. The Committee recommend that an application be made to the Legislature to pass a bill to pay the Militia from the State Treasury, which was agreed to.

After a long discussion as to how much money should be asked, the subject of framing a bill to be presented to the Legislature was referred to a Special Committee, with power to act as their judgment dictated.

Gen. SCOTT was made an honorary member, the proposition being received with applause.

Capt. ROOSAS' complimentary resolutions to Major ANDERSON were adopted unanimously.

A special law for the First Division and Fifth Brigade will be framed by the Committee.

A Committee of five were appointed to report what arms, in their opinion, it is necessary for the State to purchase without delay.

The Convention is in session at the Capitol this evening, listening to an address from Gen. W. A. JACKSON.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected to-morrow.

Indian Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. HITH, the Army sutler who volunteered his services to Col. MILES to bring in a delegation of Indians to hold a council, has returned, having visited camps of the Brule and Ogalala (Sioux) Indians at one hundred miles southwest of the Republican Forks. He expects that he has delivered a message, and that the Ogalalas, being the aggrieved party, replied that they could not come, as their horses were too poor to travel. He also said they were starving, and wanted peace, and would come as soon as they were able. Mr. HITH reports their condition as most wretched and pitiable, many dying of the measles. The report greatly relieved the apprehensions of settlers, and all united in returning thanks to Mr. HITH.

The Teutonia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 1st, passed Cape Race this afternoon *en route* to New-York. She has 123 passengers and a full cargo. All well. Her dates have been anticipated.

Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The boiler of DAVIS' Mills, in the northern part of Ray County, exploded last Wednesday, instantly killing HENRY THOMPSON, JESSE RIGGS, RAMON TANNER, two brothers named MAPES, Mrs. DAVIS, a negro man belonging to the latter, and seriously injuring SANFORD GORHAM.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Schooner *Lucy Amres*, of Rockland, from New-York, is ashore at Tarpaulin Cove, and will discharge.

Missouri Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Sight Exchange on New-York declined 1 per cent., and is quoted at 6 per cent. premium for Missouri paper.

Exchange at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Sight Exchange on New-York declined to 5 per cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR—Sales unimportant and quotations nominal. WHEAT advanced 3c.@5c., with large export inquiry at $1 05@$1 12. WHISKY declined ¼c., but quotations are nominal at 13¼c. HOGS are firmer and in improved demand at $6 10@$6 40; receipts today, 4,500. MESS PORK buoyant at $16 50. LARD advanced to 9¾c. Bulk MEATS buoyant at $6@$6 25 for Shoulders, and $8@$8 25 for Sides. Money market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull at $5 50@$5 62½ for superfine. WHEAT quiet; sales 8,000 bushels; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 55. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for White, and 64c.@65c. for Yellow. COFFEE—Rio at 11¾c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 19c.@19½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio are held at $5 62½; City Mills at $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 38; White, $1 45@$1 65. CORN firm; Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White 70c.@75c. PROVISIONS steady: Mess Pork, $17 50; Rump $13. LARD, 10c. COFFEE quiet, at 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 19c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 7,000 bales, at 11¼c.@12c. for middling. SUGAR steady, at 4¼c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES at 22c.@24c. FLOUR firm, at $5 50. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

"Something Rotten in the State of Denmark."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Clerk of Judge BETTS' Court gave the following reply to a gentleman a few days since, who asked when the case of the slaver *Kate* would be decided? "I do not know; there sits Mr. DONOHUE; he probably knows more about it than I do." There was a great deal of truth, no doubt, in the answer.

There are some cases which seem to be lost sight of in the Court named, and in the office of the United States District-Attorney; for instance, the bribery case of RYNDERS and MUNN, for permitting the slaver *Storm King* to escape. The vessel was captured with the slaves on board, and the bribery boasted of to the Naval officers, in addition to the evidence here. The *Storm King* sailed on the 2d of May, and RYNDERS and MUNN were indicted soon *after* by the Grand Jury. Has the case been *settled*, or laid on the shelf? Perhaps THEODORE RYNDERS is still in the Lunatic Asylum.

There are a goodly number of "Augean Stables" to be cleansed. Our public affairs need a Hercules to accomplish the work. BURTON'S old theatre was renovated not long ago, but it needs a great overhauling again. The cases of the slavers always seem to drag; perhaps the fee on the side of right and justice is too small. Twenty dollars seems small remuneration for conducting such a case as that of the *Kate* or *Weather Gage*, or the case of Capt. CARTER of the *Rebecca* and *Josephine*. [The *Josephine* lately landed 700 slaves in Cuba.] A case of ginghams, or a lot of cigars, seized for under-valuation, can be disposed of in an hour, and, of course, pay better than the cases just named. How men do love the American (Golden) Eagle.

The TIMES published a list of slave vessels in June last, which had sailed from the port of New-York. Those vessels can, with few exceptions, all be accounted for.

VESSELS LEAVING NEW-YORK.

Class.	Name.	Master.	
Bark	Orion	Morgan	Captured with slaves.
Bark	E. Morrison	Platt	Lan'ed her cargo.
Bark	Belle	Storm	Lan'ed her cargo.
Brig	Falmouth	Goudy	Captured, condemned and sold; fitted out again, and lately landed another cargo.
Bark	Wildfire	Stanhope	Captured, taken to Key West, captain and crew acquitted by a Florida Court.
Bark	E. Lincoln	Palmer.	
Bark	Iowa	Johnson.	
Bark	W. G. Lewis	Faulkner.	
Bark	Sultana	Bourne	Landed her cargo, vessel burnt or scuttled.
Schr	W. B. Kibbey	Burns.	
Bark	Emily	Lindsey.	
Bark	Wandering Wave	Crayon	
Schr	Hanover	Eyres.	
Brig	W. Kelly	Heagan.	
Bark	White Cloud	Hatch.	
Brig	Th. Achorn	Parker.	
Brig	Falmouth	Lienas.	
Ship	Atlantic	Potter.	
Brig	J. Boynton	Hinckley.	
Ship	Montauk	Quayle	
Brig	Storm King	Lockhart.	
Schr	Josephine	Harker.	
Bark	Cora	Latham.	
Bark	Buckeye	Booth.	
Bark	Mixto 2d	Petard.	
Brig	D. Webster	Bruisson.	
Bark	T. Deming	Brightman.	
Schr	Mariquita	Barrett.	

W. B. Kibby—Captured with three little darkies on board, on which evidence the Court of this district had to condemn her.

Wandering Wave—Missing; no doubt landed her cargo and was burnt

Hanover—Landed her cargo lately.

White Cloud—Seized by British cruiser under another name.

The *Thos. Achorn*, *Falmouth*, *Storm King* and *Cora*, were all captured, and are now in the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, in company with the *Weather Gage*, *Kate*, *William* and *W. G. Cogswell*. The *Atlantic*, *Montauk*, *Iowa* and *Brutus*, (from New-Bedford,) have all, no doubt, landed their cargoes, and will of course be numbered with missing vessels. The *Buckeye* has likewise been heard from lately; Capt. BOOTH came a few days since from Havana by steamer. The *Buckeye* did not bring palm oil or ivory, except the ivory teeth of her living cargo. The *Mariquita* arrived here yesterday from the Congo, with the following cargo:

"*Congo River*—Schooner *Mariquita*. Palm oil, 82 pipes; 107 bbls. copper ore, 1 half do., 24 bags; wine, 137 cases; 123 baskets champagne; ivory, 1 tooth; scrivello do. 3 feet, Lima Vienna."

Wine and champagne are new articles of import from the Congo River. Letters from Havana state that this vessel was so closely watched that it was deemed prudent not to attempt the "middle passage."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MR. WILLIAM R. STEWART REChOSEN PRESIDENT.

The Supervisors met yesterday at 12 o'clock M., when they organized for the year. All the members were present. Mr. SMITH ELY was first called on to preside. A ballot was then taken for permanent President, and resulted for WILLIAM R. STEWART, 11; for blank, 1. The Democrats, it appeared, although entitled to the office, preferred to give it to Mr. STEWART again, who is a Republican.

Having been conducted to the Chair, the President made a brief and well-pointed address, after which the regular business was proceeded with. The monthly report of the Comptroller, as to receipts and disbursements, was received and ordered on file, but as the same statements are published weekly, a repetition is unnecessary. Several bills were ordered paid or referred, and next in order came up the Mayor's veto on the report in favor of increasing the Police force 400 men.

Mr. BLUNT made a long and pertinent speech in favor of the report, in which he assailed the veto, the Mayor, and the arguments advanced in his message, quoting from statutes and ordinances to show that the Mayor alone had attempted to make the Department one of a partisan character.

Mr. PURDY replied to Mr. BLUNT, and with a vehemence which would have led one of the initiated to suppose that he was earnestly seeking for a quarrel, but the result proved that he had no bad feelings in his heart against Mr. BLUNT,—the report overriding the Mayor's veto, being adopted without a single dissenting voice, and this with a full board. No higher compliment than this could be paid to the vigor and efficiency of our present police.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WARMING AND VENTILATION.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, petitions were received for alterations and extensions to Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 35, and referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The Committee on Warming and Ventilation reported in favor of appropriating $2,392 for heating and ventilating the Primary School in Oliver-street, and $4,195 for the same purposes in the new School in Seventy-ninth-street.

Mr. TUCKER objected, that there were no funds in the Treasury, and desired the matter referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. MACKEAN, FARR, STOUT and BENEDICT contended that the money would be forthcoming before the work could be completed.

Mr. TUCKER replied that the law, in his opinion, did not authorize any appropriation until the Legislature has confirmed the tax levy. They had no more right to appropriate one thousand dollars than they had to appropriate ten million.

Mr. BENEDICT said the Legislature had nothing to do with it. The law authorizing the raising of school moneys was passed many years ago. The Board appeals directly to the purses of the people.

Mr. TUCKER—I want to ask whether the amount of the appropriation asked has not to be put in the tax levy and passed by the Legislature before we can get the money.

Mr. WATERBURY—Certainly not. There are two or three items—about the Free Academy, &c. Otherwise the school moneys are raised under a general standing law.

Mr. BENEDICT—The school moneys which we have to raise—some $200,000 or $300,000—for the State has to be raised by State taxation.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted, and the money appropriated.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $6,783 for furnishing Ward School No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward.

The Board adjourned after the Chair had announced the appointment of the Standing Committees for 1861:

Executive Committee on Free Academy—Messrs. Crozier, McCarthy, Stout, Tuthill, Mackean, Stone, Vance.

Executive Committee on Normal Schools—Messrs. Farr, O'Keefe, Gould, Lydecker, Miller, Dupignac, Gregory.

On Evening Schools—Messrs. Byrne, Slote, Gildersleeve, Mariner, Timpson.

On Annual Report—Messrs. Waterbury, Fitzpatrick, Shine, Brown, Kennedy.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Tucker, Brennan, Smith, Gildersleeve, Coger.

On New Schools—Messrs. Kennedy, Langdon, Timpson, Fitzpatrick, Vance.

On Sites and School Houses—Messrs. Tuthill, Mariner, Byrne, Lydecker, Shine.

On School Furniture—Messrs. Lydecker, Miller, Rhoads, Kenneuy, Gildersleeve.

On Warming and Ventilation—Messrs. Crozier, Gregory, Benedict, Gould, McGuire.

On Repairs—Messrs. Coger, Metzgar, McCarthy, Brennan, Brown.

On Supplies—Messrs. Davenport, Mackean, O'Keefe, Warren, Gunther.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. Slote, Warren, Waile, Stone, Timpson.

On By-Laws, Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Waterbury, D. H. Gildersleeve, Benedict, Rhoads, Wade.

On Elections and Qualifications—Messrs. Galvan, Crozier, Gunther, Collins, Buckley.

On Correspondence—Messrs. Buckley, Collins, Gregory, Metzgar, Wade.

On Course of Studies and School Books—Messrs. Stout, Davenport, Slote, Waterbury, Benedict.

On Teachers—Messrs. Gunther, Farr, D. H. Gildersleeve, Galvan, Smith.

On Salaries and Offices—Messrs. Rhoads, C. E. Gildersleeve, Byrne, Marriner, Cavanagh.

On Libraries—Messrs. McGuire, Metzgar, Ford, Langdon, Collins.

On Free Scholarships—Messrs. Cavanagh, Brown, Rhoads, Buckley, Galvan.

On Appeals—Messrs. Stout, Tucker, Brennan, Dupignac, Stone.

On Annual Estimate and Apportionment—Messrs. Benedict, Ford, Cavanagh, Miller, Farr.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there were 148 arrivals since the last report. Total thus far since Jan. 1, 742; received for commutation, $1,639 18; balance in Bank, $3,490 60.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PUGNACIOUS NEIGHBORS—DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—On the 24 of November last, a quarrel occurred at the tenement house No. 241 First-avenue, between Mrs. WESTON, one of the occupants, and two sisters, named HONORAH MCCARTY and CATHARINE MCCLAIN, who had just been married and were also keeping house in the premises in question. The women commenced hostilities in the forenoon, but without coming to a settlement they were separated by their friends. A few hours later the belligerent sisters resumed active demonstrations by knocking furiously at the door of Mrs. WESTON'S room. The husband of the latter opened the door to learn what might be the matter, when one of the women, it is said, struck him a blow on the head with a hatchet, which rendered him insensible. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and placed under the care of the House Surgeon, Dr. PAYNE, who at first did not think that his injury was of a fatal character. Lately, however, his symptoms have become unfavorable, and on Tuesday he died. The women were arrested soon after the commission of the assault, and required to give bail to appear and answer. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday investigated the case and took testimony of a somewhat conflicting character. It was not positively shown that either of the accused inflicted the violence upon the deceased, though the inference that one of them did could not be stronger. Dr. PAYNE testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, finding a large abscess in the brain, quite remote from the wound, and in his opinion death was caused by the abscess, which was the result of the injuries. A verdict was given to the effect that the deceased died from violence at the hands of some unknown person, but the Coroner determined to hold Mrs. MCCARTY and Mrs. MCCLAIN in bonds of $500 each as witnesses. The deceased was 54 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

SHIPS ASHORE.—We remarked, a few days since, on the practice of vessels being anchored in the North River, during "ice terms," where they were in greater danger than if brought to the piers. We this morning have to record the grounding of ships *Fearless*, of Boston, from Manila, and *Calhoun*, from Liverpool, on the flats between Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands, carried there by the North River ice of Tuesday night. There was a very full tide yesterday, with the wind from northeast, and the above vessels were got off at high water and towed to their berths. The warm rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning has somewhat reduced the quantity of drift ice.

VARIOUS FIRES.—About 12½ o'clock yesterday noon, in the stable No. 187 East Eighteenth-street, rear. Damage to the extent of $200 was done.....At 5½ o'clock P. M. an alarm was caused by the burning of a chimney at No. 404 West Twenty-fifth-street.....A stable, owned by J. ODELL, at No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, took fire at 8½ P. M., and damage to the extent of $100 was done.....At 9½ o'clock a fire occurred in the basement of building No. 167 Broadway, occupied by RAYMOND & Co., manufacturers of insect poisons. The total loss amounts to about $1,000. Insured.....The lager-bier brewery Nos. 151 and 153 East Thirty-eighth street, occupied by ANTHON HUPFEL, took fire at 10½ o'clock, in consequence of a defect in the chimney, and before the flames were extinguished damage to the stock and building amounting to $500 was done. Fully insured in City companies.....At 10½ o'clock an alarm was given for the Fifth District, in consequence of some shavings having been set on fire in the yard of the building at the northeast corner of Centre and Canal streets.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the brick building No. 68 Laight-street, occupied by several cartmen as a stable. The firemen soon extinguished the flames; the greatest damage having been done to a horse owned by Mr. JOHN HOFF, which was burned about the head. The premises are owned by JOHN SEELEN, who did not have them insured.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—An attempt was made last evening to put in circulation counterfeit $3 bills, purporting to be the issue of the Berkshire Bank, South Adams, Mass. By the intervention of the Police Telegraph the designs of the counterfeiters were frustrated. In the Eighteenth Ward, a man named JOHN REED was arrested for passing one of them, and another person was apprehended in Twenty-third-street, for a similar offence.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the First Ward Republican Association, on Tuesday evening, resolutions heartily endorsing Senator SEWARD'S last speech, and pledging the Association to the principle of carrying out the provisions of the Constitution and enforcing the laws, were unanimously adopted.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. D. S. Dickinson, of Binghamton and R. J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; C. A. Washburn, of California; Uriah H. Crocker, A. McKinney and Guy Carleton, of Boston; Jonas Simmons, Daniel Simmons, T. C. Carter and Walter Whitick, of Cohoes, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. David Seymour and Prof. David M. Green, of Troy; Judge Morey, W. M. Converse and Mayor Caren, of Norwich, Conn., are at the Astor House.

Capt. Blackman, of Dunkirk; M. S. Whiting, of California; E. Chamberlain and T. Perkins, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Randall, of the U. S. A.; Dr. P. Jones, of the steamship *Glasgow*, and J. B. Hainson, of New-Orleans, are at the Everett House.

W. C. Parme, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, and R. Buswell, of London, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

N. Carter, of England, and Theo. Hart, of Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE IN BERGEN.

Alleged Malpractice of a New-York Physician.

Justice SPEER, of Bergen, commenced an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at Greenville, on the body of Mr. JOHN S. TUTTLE, of that place, who died on Friday last, under circumstances which led to the impression that his death was caused by poison. Mr. TUTTLE had been treated, for several months, by his family physician for a pulmonary disease, but through the advice of a friend was induced to apply to Dr. L. ELSBERG, of No. 153 West Fifteenth street, New-York. Mr. TUTTLE received a prescription, and applied to a druggist in Greenwich-street to have it put up. The druggist, after looking at the prescription, and consulting one or two others in the store, declined to make it up. The deceased procured the medicine at a store in Jersey City, and on the following day commenced to take it as directed; but instead of improving he grew worse, and on the fourth day was very ill, suffering severe pains in his stomach, bowels, kidneys and entire body. The family physician was called in, but could render no relief, and the patient died on the following day, previous to which he requested that a *post-mortem* be made, and an inquest be held on the body. The following is the evidence:

Mr. Mercein testified that he is a druggist at No. 41 Montgomery-street, Jersey City; on Saturday the 29th of December, a man called at his store with a prescription from Dr. Elsberg, of New-York; it called for eight ounces of chlorate of potash to be put up in twelve packages; he asked if the medicine was dangerous, saying that at a store in New-York, they refused to put it up; witness told him that if one of the powders was put into a quart of water it would not injure him; the powders contained two-thirds of an ounce each, or about three hundred grains; the largest doses prescribed, according to the United States Dispensary, is thirty grains; twelve doses, of three hundred grains each, taken in twelve days, would kill any man as certain as strychnine; witness thought if the deceased took the medicine in as large quantities as it was said he did, for three or four days, it would cause great irritation of the stomach.

Mrs. Eliza A. Tuttle testified—That her husband (deceased) called to see the Doctor in New-York, as recommended by a friend, on Saturday, the 29th; he stated to the Doctor that he had a very bad cough; the Doctor examined him, and said that his left lung was badly effected and the right one slighily; the Doctor gave him a prescription, telling him that the medicine would be in powders, and to put about a pint of water to each; her husband put about three tumblers of water to a powder, and drank it in about five doses during the day; there were twelve powders in all; the Doctor told him those would be about enough for two weeks, and then to call again, and there would be a change; he told him to take a powder each day; he only took a little over four powders, commencing with the first on Sunday; on Thursday he was taken very ill, with vomiting and pains; I do not think he was as well after the first powder; he complained of pains in his limbs, and thought the medicine caused his illness; he said the druggist in Greenwich-street, New-York, who refused to put up the powders, remarked that it was enough to blow a man up; she thought it was the medicine that caused his death; on the day he went to New-York he appeared better than at any time since last Spring; after becoming so ill he said, "I am burning up," and at another time he remarked, "I don't know why that little Jew should give me such medicine."

Dr. Booth testified: I have attended Mr. Taylor and family for the last six years; he has been complaining of pulmonary affections from time to time, particularly for the last year, for which I prescribed; for the last few months I have advised him to take as little medicine as possible, to live well, take plenty of exercise, and not expose himself to bad weather, and if he took any medicine it should be something to keep up his strength; I prescribed cod liver oil; a week ago, last Thursday, I was sent for, and found Mr. Tuttle very sick; he complained of pain and distress in his stomach, bowels, kidneys, and in fact all over; he vomited and could keep nothing on his stomach, which was very sensitive; his eyes were sunken, his countenance looked haggard, and everything indicated that something serious was the matter; they showed me what he had been taking, and I told them I thought that was the cause of his sickness; the deceased said he got the medicine from a physician in New York; that there were twelve powders, and one was to be taken every day in a pint of water; they stated that he had taken four powders, and had commenced on the fifth; I applied different remedies to allay the irritation of the stomach, but to no purpose; he continued to vomit until he died; at first the vomitings were a dark green, and afterwards they became yellow; I concluded from what I saw that the tone of his stomach was destroyed; everything he took, even a teaspoonful of water, distressed him; he said he could not survive, and "that medicine had done it;" he requested that there should be an examination and inquest; I called upon Dr. Olcott, and we made a *post-mortem* examination; we found the external state of the stomach in a state of inflammation; the internal coat was yellow, the same as that he had vomited; it was soft and could be easily scraped off with the handle of the scalpel, leaving the muscular coat entirely bare; the intestines showed marks of serious injury from the effects of the medicine; Dr. Olcott and myself were of the opinion that the medicine was the direct cause of death; I have never known chlorate of potash to be given in so large doses; a dose is from 10 to 30 grains; properly taken it is a harmless medicine; I have seen bad effects from 20 grains given once in three hours; never knew it to be used for consumption; 30 grains once in three hours is a large dose; a perfectly healthy man could never have taken the twelve doses; Mr. Tuttle's stomach was in as good condition and as capable of bearing medicine as ever; from the condition of his lungs, he might have survived six months or perhaps longer.

Dr. Olcott stated that the doses were enough to destroy any man; that he had never given chlorate of potash in more than 10 grain doses.

The case was here given to the jury, and after a short consultation it was decided to hear the statement of Dr. ELSBERG, if he should desire to make one, and for that purpose they adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning some fiend set fire to a tenement-house, occupied by a large number of colored persons, at the corner of Tillary and Canton streets. The fire was discovered in time to prevent much damage. It is supposed that this incendiary attempt grew out of the late killing of SHIRLEY BY RICKS, a colored man.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—LOUIS SHANFIELD, FRANK ABRAHAMS and SOLOMON NEWMAN were yesterday committed, by Justice COLSHAN, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of arson, in having set the store No. 211 Grand-street on fire, on the morning of the 6th inst.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An attempt was made last night to flood the city with counterfeit $5 bills on the Danbury Bank of Connecticut. The Police received early notice, and warned the storekeepers in time to prevent loss.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Mrs. C. A. SEAMAN, who has been missing from Babylon, L. I., since the 28th ult., was, a few days ago, found in a mill-flume, near the village.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 35, 47, 50, 55, 57, 58, 59, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 20, 23, 24. City Court—Nos. 27, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61.

Withdrawal of Mr. P. F. Thomas from the Cabinet.

From the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: It has not been in my power, as you are aware, to agree with you and with a majority of your constitutional advisers in the measures which have been adopted in reference to the present condition of things in South Carolina; nor do I think it at all probable that I shall be able to concur in the views which you entertain, so far as I understand them, touching the authority, under existing laws, to enforce the collection of the customs at the port of Charleston.

Under such circumstances, after mature consideration, I have concluded that I cannot longer continue in your Cabinet without embarrassment to you, and an exposure of myself to the just criticism of those who are acquainted with my opinions upon the subject. I, therefore, deem it proper to tender my resignation of the commission I now hold as Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect when my successor shall be appointed and qualified. In doing so, I avail myself of the occasion to offer you the assurance of the high respect and regard which, personally, I entertain for you, and with which I have the honor to be, your friend and obedient servant.

The PRESIDENT. PHILIP F. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday, resigning the office of Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect when your successor shall be appointed and qualified.

I very much regret that circumstances, in your opinion, have rendered this necessary. Without adverting to these, I am happy to state, in accepting your resignation, that, during the brief period you have held this important office, its duties have been discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to myself. Wishing you health, prosperity and happiness,

I remain, ver, respectfully, your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS.

A Card from Mr. Cambreling.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning, an account of a meeting headed "Sympathy for Secession," in which my name appears as one of the Vice-Presidents. As I have no sympathy for secession, but on the contrary am anxious for the preservation of the Union, I have to ask you to say that I was not present at any such meeting, and am utterly opposed to anything that favors secession.

Very respectfully yours,
S. CAMBRELING.

—Rev. H. W. Beecher writes a note to a gentleman in Philadelphia, apologizing for his failure to deliver a lecture there on the 10th, on the ground that he had the 24th in his mind as the time appointed, although the former date was in his book. Some of the Philadelphia papers are inclined to feel badly about the matter, however, and refuse to be comforted.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.

The large Oil Portrait just completed, of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.

J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

Scrofulous disorders resulting in sore eyes, bad legs, dry scurvy, ulcers, &c., originate in foul blood and vitiated secretions. HOLLOWAY'S Pills will thoroughly cleanse the blood, and his Balsamic Ointment heal the external eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MY BOY CAPABLE OF DOING?—Have his head examined. FOWLER & WELLS can tell you what trade or business he will be most successful in. Call at No. 308 Broadway, and it will save you much trouble and anxiety.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

SIXTH DAY.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

At the opening this morning, the Court-room was more crowded than on any preceding day during the trial, and among the spectators were twenty-five or thirty ladies. No more witnesses were sworn by either party, and Sidney Beardsley, Esq., for the prosecution, immediately commenced the summing up, it being arranged that two counsel should be heard on each side, and that each speaker should be allowed two hours. Unlike the practice in New-York, the prisoner's counsel is here allowed the closing argument. Mr. Beardsley gave a chronological sketch of the circumstances attending the robbery, and the subsequent discovery, by the Express Company, of the proofs which connected it with the prisoners at the bar—commencing with the first clue to the robbers, obtained from the Alfred Bank, where they had exchanged a portion of the money; the discovery that the exchange was made by a man calling himself "Baker," who made his appearance at Alfred in company with Andrew Roberts, to whom he pretended to be a stranger; the subsequent discovery of the intimacy existing between Roberts and "Baker," whose real name was ascertained to be Kinney; also, the intimacy of Stebbins, the baggage-master, with both Roberts and Kinney; the final confession of Kinney, after the arrest of the other parties, and the various ways in which that confession was corroborated by the testimony of other witnesses, by the registers of various hotels in Westport and Norwalk, where Kinney said they stopped when they went up to hunt for the buried money, &c., &c. The corroborative evidence as against Stebbins was the fact that the robbery must have been committed with the sanction and connivance of *some one* who was entitled to be on the baggage car on the night it occurred; and Stebbins' intimacy with Roberts and Kinney, together with the fact that the remains of a promissory note, proved to have been in the safe, was found in his house, polished smeringly to him as the man. With regard to Kellogg, the evidence connecting him with it (independent of the testimony of Kinney) was the fact that a portion of the money, sent by him to Mr. Hammond, was on the "Langdon Bank," which had a large amount of its bills in the stolen safe, together with the fact that he was proved, from the register of the Hampden House, to have been in New-York about the time Kinney said he came down to consult about digging for the money. Mr. Beardsley's speech occupied a little over two hours.

JAMES C. LOOMIS, Esq., made the opening speech for the defence. He commenced by presenting the case to the jury as it stands, without the evidence of the accomplice, Kinney, taking up the case of each defendant separately. As to the defendant Kellogg, he said there was no pretence that he was in the State of Connecticut when the robbery occurred; the only evidence against him was, that a long time thereafter, he was shown to have had in his possession, money on the Langdon Bank. He made the point that, if Kellogg's offence was only that of a receiver of stolen property, which he claimed was all that the testimony even tended to establish, he could not be prosecuted for that offence in the State of Connecticut, but must be tried in Massachusetts, where the money was found in his possession. With regard to Stebbins there was no evidence at all, except the testimony of Kinney; that even admitting that the robbery was connived at by some one on the baggage-car, there was no evidence that that man was Stebbins, for, besides Stebbins, there were on that car on the night of the robbery, Mr. Woodward, the messenger of the Express, Mr. Boehm, the mail agent, and two merchants from Boston. He claimed that up to the time of the arrest of the prisoners, although the Express Company had spent six months in tracing out the robbery, and had employed expert detectives brought from a thousand miles hence, yet they had not been able to find a single particle of evidence which would warrant them in holding the defendants for a day; that by threats to Kinney they had induced him to confess, and that the whole chain of evidence had, since that confession, been manufactured by Kinney in order to screen the real parties to the crime, he having been promised immunity for himself as a reward for his confession. He then alluded to the improbabilities and inconsistencies of Kinney's statement, and dwelt at length on the flat contradiction of that statement which had been made by Mrs. Roberts, Dr. Hugart and others, whose testimony, he claimed, proved an *alibi* in the case of Andrew Roberts beyond all question.

After an intermission of one and a half hours for dinner, Mr. Loomis concluded his argument, and was followed by Chas. Chapman, Esq., in a closing argument for the prosecution. Mr. Chapman commenced his argument by an eloquent vindication of the Express Company from the various charges and insinuations that had been thrown out by the defence during the progress of the trial, in reference to this being a private prosecution, and the large amount of money that had been expended by the Company in the effort to convict the defendants. After a somewhat complimentary allusion to Kinney, and to his confession, which he claimed to be an act of penitence, he proceeded to detail his statement to the jury, and to comment upon the perfect naturalness of his story, and the high probability of its literal truth. He then cited authorities to show that a jury had a right to convict a prisoner on the testimony of an accomplice alone, unsupported by corroborative evidence, and still other authorities to show what constitutes corroborative evidence. Following this, he proceeded to state in detail the various points in Kinney's confession which were corroborated by other testimony. He said it was a great mistake on the part of the defence to suppose that the prosecution were not in possession of any proof previous to the confession of Kinney; on the contrary, they had traced out by means of the detectives, and were in possession of nearly every fact in the case before Kinney opened his mouth.

At the close of this report, (4¾ P. M.,) Mr. Chapman is still speaking. He will be followed by Mr. Smith, to-morrow morning, in a closing argument for the defence, when the case will go to the jury, under the charge of Judge McCURDY.

SEVENTH AND LAST DAY.

BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861.

Mr. Smith commenced his closing argument for the defence at the opening of the Court this morning, and spoke upwards of four hours. It was an able effort, and produced a marked sensation upon the large audience, which on one occasion evinced its approbation by sligat applause. He reviewed the whole evidence in detail, and argued that the whole testimony of Kinney's was proved to be false, and that with the downfall of his testimony the whole case went to the ground. He closed his argument at 1½ P. M.

After an intermission of an hour for dinner, Judge McCURDY proceeded to charge the Jury. On the law points he charged that, in order to constitute a principal in the robbery, the party charged must have been present at the commission of the robbery, and that if the party was charged as an accessory only, such must be the allegation in the indictment. With regard to the testimony of an accomplice, he charged that, althouch by the statute, the Jury had a right to convict on that alone, yet it was the duty of the Court to advise the jury not to convict on such testimony uncorroborated by other evidence. He then proceeded to review the testimony of the accomplice, Kinney, and presented it to the jury, together with testimony corroborating it, in which counsel for either party claimed that it should be viewed. He intimated very pointedly that the evidence corroborative of Kinney's statement, particularly with regard to Andrew Roberts and Kinney's presence at Alfred, where the latter went under the name of "Baker," could not be reconciled with Robert's innocence. He then applied Kinney's statement to the case of Stebbins and of Kellogg; Kellogg is charged in the indictment as being an accomplice within the jurisdiction of the State; and although, by Kinney's statement, he was not present at the robbery, yet it was for the jury to say whether he aided and abetted the robbery within the State before it was committed. The Judge then took up the testimony of the defence, and pointed out the alleged inconsistencies of Kinney's statement, and the contradictions of the same that had been given by the prisoner's witnesses. In reference to the *alibi* attempted to be proved in the case of Andrew Roberts, he charged that if the jury believed that it had been made out, it put an extinguisher upon the whole case of the prosecution by proving that Kinney's statement was false, and by showing that Andrew Roberts could only have been an accessory at most, and therefore could not be found guilty under an indictment charging him with being a principal. It was for the jury to say whether an *alibi* had been proved, as well as to determine all the facts in the case and to determine the degree of credulity which should be given to various contradictory witnesses.

The Judge concluded his charge at 4¾ o'clock P. M. It is regarded as a fair and impartial charge, and adds to the reputation for candor, ability and fairness which the Judge sustains in this community, and which he has certainly confirmed throughout this protracted trial.

The jury now have the case under consideration.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious on *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 605 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MINISTERING CHILDREN," &c.

ENGLISH YEOMEN,

From the Life in the Nineteenth Century, by MARIA LOUISE CHARLESWORTH, author of "Ministering Children," &c., 12mo., with select frontispiece and vignette, $1.

Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.

IN A FEW DAYS.

THE GRAPES OF ESHCOL, by Rev. Dr. MACDUFF, author of "The Words of Jesus," "Morning and Night Watches," &c.

THE CITIES OF REFUGE—A Sunday book for little children, by the same.

HELP HEAVENWARD—By Rev. Dr. WINSLOW.

MEMOIR OF SANDEMAN—By BONAR

ANNALS OF THE RESCUED—By Mrs. WIGHTMAN.

TRUE MANHOOD—By Rev. W. LANDELLS.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—$50 CASH WILL BE GIVEN for a Notary's commission for New-York City. Address NOTARY, Box 105 Times Office, for eight days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Drawing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

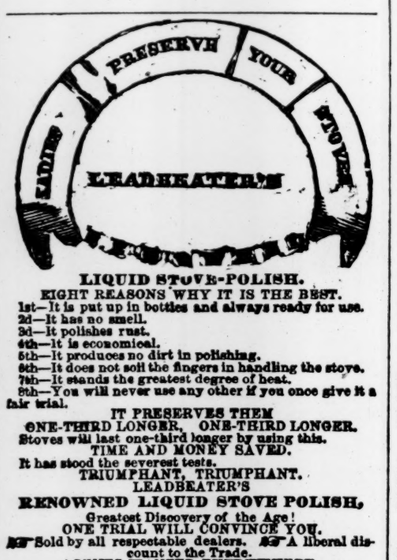
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID AND NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

State and county rights for sale.



LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.

1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT. TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☜ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 18 and 20 cents a bottle.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.

Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR,

For supplying water to boilers by direct pressure of steam without the interposition of any machinery.

The attention of Engineers and others interested is invited to these newly invented instruments now on exhibition and for sale by

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,

M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED IN ORANGE OR DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Wanted, a farm of about 80 acres, in either of the above counties; must have good house, barns, &c., and not be over two or three miles from dépôt. Address FARM, stating price and particulars, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl, late from Scotland, wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a respectable family. Best reference given. Apply at No. 242 West 36th-st., near 9th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young girl; good references. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery. Apply at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with children. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waiter-girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 1st-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 513 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable young woman; is a good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 123 West 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of French cooking, all kinds of jellies and creams; also a good baker; good City reference; apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., third floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A GERMAN Protestant young girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful; no objection to wages; would rather have a good and steady place; has good reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a chambermaid and waitress' place; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7@to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a steady, respectable Protestant young woman, in City or country; is a good cook and excellent laundress; can do all kinds of housework; is willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A sober, honest and hardworking woman wishes the above situation in City or country; is an excellent baker and good washer and ironer; has good references. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Wages moderate.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, having some few spare days, wishes to add one or two more customers to her list. Testimonials may be had if required. Call or address FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av., second floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Situation as above wanted by a lady fully qualified to take entire charge of a household; is an experienced teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and English education; wishes to make her talents available in a gentleman's family. References first class. Address Box No. 3,792 Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 Ludlow-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED AS lady's maid, by a young lady who has lived in Paris several years, in the highest families; speaks the English, German and French languages; having received a good education, she is perfectly competent to instruct young children; she is a good hairdresser and dressmaker. Best of City references given. Apply for three days at No. 78 4th-av., at Mrs. O'Brien's.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands washing and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress, and understands fluting; or to take charge of a baby, and can assist in doing plain sewing; can come well recommended. Call at No 252 West 39th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIRous of procuring a situation for a reliable and experienced woman as infant's nurse; she is a Protestant, and will be highly recommended in every particular. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation as wet nurse for a strong, healthy woman, who has had charge of her infant for six months. Any person in want of an assistant of this description will find this an opportunity rarely met with. Address S. F. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; is capable of taking an infant from the mouth Good City reference. Address M. C., No. 103 Greenwich-st., near Rector.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Apply in the Millinery store, No. 308 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTed for a first-rate seamstress, a young woman of excellent character. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place, to her present employers, to whom she refers.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 160 West 23d st., where she has lived four years.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, for a competent, neat girl, who can be well recommended from her present place, No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble English woman, 28 years of age a situation as waitress in a gentleman's family; has good recommendations. Address, or call, A. B., at Mrs. Gallier's, 122 East 19th-st., New-York, for two days, basement.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institute and Home, where the best of servants are always ready. Also, good situations for good help. No. 138 14th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant single man wishes a situation as coachman, to take care and drive one or a pair, which he perfectly understands; will be found every way suitable; left on account of the family moving to the City; has references to that effect, and several others of the best quality. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 60 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a sober, steady man a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hot-beds and grapevines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box, No. 207 *Times* Office for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, respectable German Protestant man, who speaks English well, desires a situat on in City or country, any distance, in the above capacity; is an excellent hand over horses, and a first-class coachman; has the best of references; is willing to be generally useful. Apply or direct to No. 84 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of hard work; has good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady young man who had long experience in the business; knows the City well; is willing to make himself useful; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk and make himself generally useful about his employer's place; his character will be found satisfactory. Address M. M., Box 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; greenhouse, grapery, hot and cold, flower and vegetable gardening; also, the laying out of new places; has the very best of reference from his last and former employers, for capability and character. Address J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, or groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; is a good groom; or would work at anything that he could make a living at. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A PORTION OF the day unoccupied, desires to make an engagement to keep a set of books, or do other writing, after bank hours. Address B., Box No. 740 Brooklyn Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER—COOK, &C.—A SCOTCHMAN and his wife want situations; the man understands farming in all its branches; has been coachman and gardener for two years; his wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do general housework if required; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from their last places. Can be seen for four days at No. 128 19th-st., three doors west from 7th av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG man wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; is also a good ox-driver and caring of horses and harness and stock; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived in some of the most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Call or address J., No 104 6th-av., in the drug-store, between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; of good character and capability; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th st., in the butcher store.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A THOROUGH GOOD cook, washer and ironer, for a small private family; none but those exceedingly clean, economical and willing to do their duty need apply. Best references required. Call at No. 312 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN INDUSTRIOUS, reliable man as waiter. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office, naming references.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS WHO understands her business thoroughly; neat and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., southwest corner University-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and home comforts, at No. 23 West 22d-st. Respectable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms, on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; also, a gentleman with a single room.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home can be had; two rooms, with use of parlor, in a house with all the modern improvements, bounded by 18th and 26th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. A note addressed COMFORT, Box No. 178 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED FOR A gentleman and wife, and daughter, four years old, with nurse. Dinner at night. Rooms on second floor. Address H. C. B., Box No. 1,485 New-York Post-office, with terms, location, and full particulars. No other communications will be noticed.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife; parlor and bedroom; home comforts; dinner from 1 to 2; good table. Address, stating terms and full particulars, W. L. EATON, Box No. 425 New-York Post-office

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS EXPERIENCED in dressmaking and all kinds of sewing wishes a home; is willing to sew in exchange for her board; references if required. Address T. A. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A fine suite of rooms to rent on the first and third floors, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway, and opposite Madison Park. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS, BATH, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

DRY GOODS.

ALL AT WAR PRICES.

White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for	$2 75
White China Dinner Plates, per dozen	$1 50
White China Breakfast Plates, per dozen	$1 30
White China Tea Plates, per dozen	90
White China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	$28 00
Gold Band China Tea sets, 44 pieces	$5 80
Gold and Colored China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$8 00
Rich Colored and Gold China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$12 00
Gold Band China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	$48 75
Gold and Colored China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	$56 00
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	$1 75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, per dozen	$1 80
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles	$4 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, per doz.	$4 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, per doz	$4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread patterns, per doz.	$2 00
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, per dozen	$4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, per dozen	$4 00

Many of these articles are offered at ABOUT HALF the usual price, the remainder at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent.

Orders from the country must inclose the cash; with a sufficient sum to pay for packages.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!
ELEGANT WHITE CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S SECESSION, CONCESSION, UNION, DISUNION AND COMPROMISE SENTIMENTS.—Whereas, both North and South, East and West, have universally conceded that Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts have proved the best and cheapest, as they will not slip on the springs or get out of order; and whereas, a disunion compromise of those Skirts for the money, combines and secures the interests of both parties; therefore, mutually resolved, that we fully concur in a secession of Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts from No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No 244 Grand-st., No. 119 8th-av., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, as fast as they are manufactured.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, Ladies' and Misses Drawers, Vests, and Leggins. Children's Gloves, Mittens, Merino and Knitted Shirts. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small Wares and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City the

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.

Apply at No. 54 Broadway.

MARK J. KING.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BELOW COST.
THE UNION, THE WHOLE UNION.
NOW AND FOREVER.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess in a family; she will teach her own language, French and music, and can give the best of reference. Call upon or address Miss LETSEIZER, No. 166 West 33d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young American lady of the highest respectability, amiable, educated, and refined, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess or housekeeper. Address, for three days, Miss ADA HOWARD, Station E.

FRENCH OR ENGLISH TAUGHT.—AT pupil's residence, by an educated gentleman; his method is so impressive that any one can speak in a short time: free trial, and references given. Address E O., Station D.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A BOYS' SCHOOL in Connecticut about 5 hours from New-York, to assist in teaching the English and classics. Apply or address A. B., office No. 270 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 26 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON Circulars at Carter's, No. 556 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium. Broadway, corner 18th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—At an extremely low price for cash. The stock and lease of the Millinery Store, No. 134 4th-st., Williamsburgh. The large business connection of this establishment renders it at once a paying investment. Inquire on the premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 16th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad, and all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. A collection of fine ancient and modern oil paintings, comprising landscapes marines cattle pieces, &c., among which will be found a landscape signed by T Doughty, four scenes from Dumas' Mosquetaries, by Lecompte, two fine interors by Willems, and other fine paintings by Dillens, Krymo, Oshade, Redig and other well known artists. To be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
WILDER'S PATENT SAFES, ALLEN'S STEAM GAUGES, BOYT'S WATER GAUGES, &c.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 146 Chambers-st. The above goods, consisting of ten Wilder's Safes, sizes from No. 1 to 7 inclusive, also ten of Allen's Gauges, from No. 1 to 3 inclusive, also a lot of parlor skates, also the fixtures of the store, consisting of two upright double desks, office desks, office table, railing, chairs, stools, stove and fixtures, &c. By order of
A. S. SULLIVAN, Esq., Assignee,
No. 59 William st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the entire rich and costly furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st, near 7th-av., embracing every description of elegant rosewood parlor dining-room, chamber, and library furniture, magnificent rosewood piano-forte two beautiful rosewood parlor suites, 14 pieces; etageres, bronzes, valuable paintings, marble groups, rich carpets, elegant mattresses, beds and bedding, china, silver-ware, cut glass &c. The whole will be sold without reserve, rain or shine Men will be present to remove the things for purchasers.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:
All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not severed therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight st., in the City of New York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 100 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts. opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further provides, *"that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts, opposite to said Park or Square."*
TERMS OR SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., where the deed will be delivered. PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.
The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Murray st., removed for convenience of sale, a large and choice assortment of fine diamond jewelry, comprising single stone, cluster and hoop diamond; sapphire, opal and pearl rings, brooches and sets; diamond studs and sleeve buttons; several very fine single stone diamond pins and rings, crosses, &c.; also, gold hunting diamond and enameled ladies' watches; gold hunting double-time independent levers, 18 carat cases and gold cap; magic levers and chronometers; English ¾ plate levers straight line anchors, Nicole movements; gold hunting, 18 carat; cylinders and levers; also silver hunting cylinders and anchors; silver placqua detached levers, fine movements; also, a large lot of jewelry, consisting of pins, rings, bracelets, earring sets, pencil cases, chains, &c. Also, about 200 gross gilt watch keys. Terms cash; deposits required at option of auctioneer. The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade and private buyers. Catalogues at sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood piano, oil-paintings, &c., consisting of three parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany bureau, bedstead, mirrors, easy and rocking chairs, lounges, rosewood bedstead and bureaus, extension dining tables, cottages, bedsteads, washstands, twelve sleigh robes, one iron safe. Large lot of stoves, at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., beds, mattresses tables, bureaus, bedsteads, book-cases, mirrors, sofas, sofa-beds, carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, and two Singer sewing machines.
JAMES WHITING, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole water-proof boots.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.
BERVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 70 WALL-ST. }
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place. }
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.
NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America

DIVIDENDS.

86TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. }
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st. }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 52 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal.) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain
Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable losenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

CAPAUTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jedde from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.
CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 486 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female complaints generally. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering may consult Dr. Ward in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
our doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Phenix Bank	$20	50 St. Nicholas Bank..$100
100	Citizens' Bank	25	25 Excelsior Ins. 50
20	North River Ins.	25	50 Howard Ins. 50
40	Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50	15 Empire City Ins. 100
1	Clinton Hall Ass'n.	100	100 Amer. Telegraph Co. 100
49	Relief Ins.	50	20 Jersey City Ins. 50
17	Etna Ins.	50	40 Mer'e Fire Ins. 50
200	S. Pacific R. Co.	100	100 Brooklyn Cen. R. 50
50	Bowery Ins.	25	40 Exchange Ins. 30
30	Fulton Ins.	25	50 N. Y. S. Refi'g Co. 100
50	People's Ins.	50	20 Manhattan Ins. 50
40	Hope Ins.	50	100 Cairo City Property. 100
$40	Market Ins.	100	80 Chi. & Northw. R. 100
50	American Ex. Ins.	100	20 Washington Ins. 50

$1,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.
5 000 Racine and Mississippi (bypo.) 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
5 000 Twelve ₰ cent. Treasury Notes.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 21. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861. }
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not sailed for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383 103 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1839, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
R. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary. President.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES N. COBB, ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES, DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON, WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Trinity Building, New York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 29th February, 1861. By order of the Directors.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

CITY OF WHEELING BONDS.—HOLDERS of the above Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Hempfield Railroad Companies, are notified that the new Bonds of that City, under the terms of the proposed arrangement, are now in the hands of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., to be exchanged for the old Bonds; the arrears of interest, under the terms of the agreement, will be paid in money. Holders are requested to give the matter attention.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.
HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—No. 71 John-st., New-York. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the choice of nine trustees and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Per order.
T. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 48 PINE-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

$120,000 ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—In moderate amounts; also, $50,000 and $60,000 in one or two sums.
ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD...of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTH

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the Senate would allow the Deficiency bill to be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. GWIN—I have no objection to it.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to take up the Kansas bill.

The Chair stated that the motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill was before the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to make the Kansas bill the special order for 1 P. M. on Friday.

Mr. BIGLER withdrew his motion.

Mr. GWIN moved that the Pacific Railroad bill be taken up.

The Chair decided that the bill was before the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

Motion carried.

The Executive Session lasted twenty minutes, when the doors were reopened.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a reconsideration of the vote laying the Crittenden resolutions on the table, pending which, at 3:10 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio expressive of attachment to the Union against secession, and declaring that the laws should be maintained against one State intermeddling with the affairs of another, etc. He said Ohio did not unanimously pass these resolutions, but has already begun the work of conciliation, giving a vital stab to the Personal Liberty bill; and he had been assured that the work will go on till every obnoxious act of legislation shall be removed from the statute book. Full justice shall be done to all sections.

Mr. COX said the resolutions held up the hands of the Administration in enforcing the laws and maintaining the Union, and that they were the sentiments of the people of Ohio.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.)—And what are the resolutions?

Mr. COX—Well, Sir, they indorse the speech which I was making at the time they were passing the Senate. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX said that he would take the occasion to notice the perversion of his remarks and those of Mr. MCCLERNAND by gentlemen from Texas; the latter had predicated his attack on a remark made by a colleague (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) as to carving out our way from the West with a sword. Every one knows that my colleague is against coercion; yet his remarks were a basis of a speech as if he (Cox) had made unreasonable threats. What he said was that the President was right. He had acted on the defensive and against aggression, and he would be sustained. These resolutions sustain him.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) argued that they should be read, and they were read.

Mr. COX added, that already the Ohio Legislature, in the best feeling of comity, was at work and doing their part in repealing unjust laws, and they have killed the Personal Liberty bill which passed the last Senate.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem., put a question to Mr. COX as to one of the resolutions, and asked in relation to the right of transit with slaves, whether Ohio proposed to give that?

Mr. COX—It is not my province to answer what they will do as to that. The resolution referred to is in the language of the Constitution.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—What will they do as to the returning of fugitives from justice?

Mr. COX said, already a bill is introduced to execute the Constitution in that respect, and to repeal the obnoxious laws—and I hope it will pass.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) presented memorials, numerously signed, of citizens of New-York, in favor of the propositions of the Border State Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said it was time to consider the alarming condition of the country calmly and dispassionately. At the opening of the session a Committee had been appointed to consider the crisis that was upon the country, but it had been long since apparent that that Committee could do nothing effectual towards the end for which it had been formed. Their deliberations appeared as one of the strangest phenomena of these unsettled times. State after State had seceded, and yet nothing was done. Minute guns continued to proclaim the separation of fresh States. The old ship of State was being broken up into fragments, and yet the Rrepresentatives of the people stand idly by as spectators, with folded arms and helpless in the emergency. It was, therefore, time that they should seriously address themselves to the dangers which surround the country, and, rising above the horizon of party prejudices, grapple with the responsibilities which, through Providence, had devolved upon them, and which must effect generations yet unborn. It was in such a spirit he addressed them. Those who would trace their difficulties and the cause of their dangers to the 6th of November last would be shallow thinkers and very superficial observers. That cause was not merely the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Through the machinations of the Republican Party, the interests and rights of one section of the country had been imminently endangered, and that section had been denounced by the other. Between those two sections there were wide differences of feeling and sentiment. They were different in institutions, and in some degree in race, and they were further separated by a geographical line. In times past the Anti-Slavery Party had, after many vicissitudes, broken down; but upon its ruins a new party had arisen, which had burst beyond the last line of defence raised against the approaches of the former party. The new organization, under the name of Republicans, had gained a powerful majority of the electoral votes in every non-slaveholding State, with the exception of gallant little New-Jersey. Since the organization of the Anti-Slavery Party, every Presidential election had shown on their part a steady growth, until now they have gained possession of all the Northern States, in every department of the State Government, and the control of the House of Representatives, besides a probable majority in the Senate. The life and sustaining principle of this organization was to be found embodied in one idea—hatred to Slavery. Their great party leader, Mr. SEWARD, said that the secret of their success lay in one idea—the equality of all men. Again, LINCOLN declared that the limitation of Slavery was their avowed object, and confining it so that all men might hope for its ultimate extinction. The emphatically declared sentiment of the party was, that Slavery was a social, moral and political evil. This was the doctrine of the men who must ultimately control the whole of the popular feeling in the North. It was impossible to adopt an opinion of this kind without making up the mind to carry what it professes. In other words, it was impossible for the Southern people to join the Republican Party without a great revolution in the policy of that organization; and therefore the Republican must be a sectional party. In proof of this, it was only necessary to show that no portion of the people in the Southern States could join them without committing themselves to a radical change in their whole social, moral and political system. Therefore, being sectional and the stronger party, they will control the Government, to the detriment of the weaker Southern section. While the stronger would engross to themselves all the emoluments of office, and enjoy the patronage of Government, the South would have to pay the taxes, help to fight the battles and extend the boundaries of the Confederacy. Thus, the South would be isolated, and left to gradual decay without hope of redemption. Thus the Federal patronage and power, and all the moral and political influence of the Goverment would be brought to bear against Southern institutions, to the final overthrow of Slavery. This would follow, even though the moderate men of that party got into power. Supposing, too, that they would not interfere with Slavery in its present limits, nor in the District of Columbia, yet they exclude it from the Territories, which are large enough for twenty States, and upon which they pour a flood of emigrants from all parts of the world. Mr. SEWARD foreshadowed this policy, and their Homestead bill was the first preparatory measure to bring it into effect. They say that they would not interfere with Slavery in the South, that they had no power to do so, but that their consciences commanded them to do so. In like manner their consciences would prompt them to resist it on the formation of new States from the Territories, and thus they would have complete power over the establishment of Slavery. Now would they desist until they had finally taken measures for its utter exclusion. In this way they would give up the whole public domain to the foreigner, to the exclusion of their brethren in the Southern States. The Anti-Slavery doctrine would be pushed even further. Being the dominant party in the country, possessed of all the Federal patronage, and having the control of the law-making power, they would provide for tariffs, and pass sectional appropriations, and in every oppressive manner build up the North at the expense of the South, until they would render Slavery utterly worthless, and compel them to give way before the increasing numbers and power of the Free States. This would be the natural result of the dominancy of the Republican Party, even supposing their most moderate men were at the head of the Government. Mr. GARNETT then referred to the history of the emancipation of the West India slaves, and went on to show that under the policy pursued by the Republicans the now smiling fields of the South would be deserted and become barren wastes. He would ask any fair-minded man, could the South tamely submit to such oppressive domination and degradation as this? They would not do so. They would take steps in time to avert the evil. They could not hope for a change for the better in the policy of the sectional party, with a corrupt Government in all its branches, Congress reduced to the open shame of expelling members for corruption and reelecting them soon after, not a claim allowed only through the all-potent influence of bribes, and even the election of a President almost as much a subject of traffic and corruption as was the Roman Empire in the first days of its decay. A few years ago, in Wisconsin, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, were so convicted of corruption, and the practice was so universal that there were none left to punish. Even in the State of New-York, in the present day, all the papers unanimously agree that never was there known such corruption as existed in the municipal and State Governments. Therefore it was vain for them to hope for redress, or to look to Congress for any relief. It would not do to depend longer upon chance. It was the interest of both sections to seek a more permanent settlement. The struggle between them could endure no longer. It paralyzed every portion of the Government, and created intense heart burnings and hatred intensified between both sections. The South could no longer afford to hold their slaves at the mercy of the North, and therefore they were compelled to seek safety and honor out of the Union. If they were to remain in the Union, the South must be invested with the power of an absolute vote in every department of the Government. They no longer expected justice from the North. The crisis was now upon them, and each must meet it as best they might. But the people of the North were now anxious to concede something of their former demands. He did not say they did so in any craven spirit; that they yielded to threats; but while he admired the spirit of conciliation to which they yielded, he would ask them, could they think that nine millions of Southern people would show a craven spirit in tamely submitting to their wrongs. The masses of the Northern people had never seriously considered this important question before. But danger to the Union has awakened them to the question which is pressing upon them. If an appeal was made by the South to the men of the North, no doubt the North would rally to the rescue of the South and hurl from power the men who have usurped the direction of affairs, who have refused all conciliation, and denied the means of adjustment necessary to save the Federal Union. His own State had called a Convention, to meet on the 13th of February. That State and her people had been firmly attached to the Union, and would gladly preserve it, and indeed not long since would have counseled and advised the Southern States to have accepted moderate terms. But while general secession threatens the whole country, while disunion stared them in the face, the Republican Party, who had brought about this state of things, folded their arms and maintained a stolid and insulting silence. While they offered no terms of compromise or conciliation, they threatened military coercion. Their rejection of all the means of compromise showed unmistakeably that the South had nothing to hope from them in peace, and in that conviction Virginia had at last determined to take effective measures to secure her own part and honor. Let no man deceive himself with the idea that secession will stop where it now is. No! It will not stop till the Union is thoroughly disrupted. The Border States will follow and join in a great Southern Confederacy. Virginia considered her material interests as indissolubly bond with the South as she was by ties of blood. If they considered her political position, it would be seen that Virginia was still more closely allied to the South. In a Northern Confederacy Virginia would be a subordinate; in a Southern Confederacy, she would be a leader. The South could not safely await for the slow process of change arising from any attempt to amend the Constitution, therefore several of the Southern States had resorted to the only remedy left to them, of withdrawing from the Union in the same manner and by the same authority by which they entered it. It was of little consequence whether the Republicans believed it or not, but the fact was that the Union was already dissolved. If they resorted to coercion or civil war, that very war in itself puts an end to the Union of the States. Peace meant reconstruction, it meant union in some form or other, but war was inevitable and eternal separation. From the moment that one drop of blood was shed, from that moment all hope of reconstruction or union was at an end, and it would be in vain to hope for conciliation. He trusted that none wished for war. There might be a few fanatic, wicked men, who would revel in the blood of the people, but he hoped those who had brought about the present state of things had acted blindly, and that they deceived themselves. They talk of the enforcement of the laws, and the coercing of a people who are unanimous for secession. This could not be done. The first attempt at coercion would bring on a general civil war. How could the laws be enforced in South Carolina, where there were no Federal Courts or Federal records? The blockade of the ports was a remedy spoken of to meet the emergency. But such a blockade would be an act of war with a State, and was an acknowledgment of the existence of a *de facto* government in that State, a fact they now demand. Suppose they blockaded the Southern ports for a year, they would require a large navy, to be maintained at an immense cost, while they would be no nearer their object—the subjugation of the people. The men of the South were the descendants of men who defeated the power of England. But would the South be abandoned to their fate by the nations of Europe? No, nor by the American people either. The consequences to New-England of a blockade of the South would be quickly felt. Three-fourths of the people of England depend for subsistence on the cotton of the South. France, too, depended upon the Southern products; and neither France nor England would permit a Northern blockade of Southern ports. And if they thought that they could reduce the people by an armed invasion, he would tell them they were greatly mistaken, for their armies would melt before the courage and determination of the people as snow melted in the presence of the Southern sun. Before they undertake such an enterprise let them remember the glory which gilds the rocks of Attica, and the renown which yet rested upon the heroes of Thermoplaye. These men were slaveholders. They were slave owners, who carried the Roman eagle to the farthest ends of the earth, and who bequeathed to the world those Roman laws which still command the respect of all nations. Let them remember it was a nation of slaveholders who overthrow the power of Great Britain. And why should they be invaded? What would be the pretence? Forsooth, because they had insisted on the right of self-government; and for this they sought to make them a conquered province. If they attempted this, he would advise them to scald in crime to baptize their crusade in brothers' blood. In them do this, and proclaim their victories on the battle fields on which Southern men had shed their blood for the Union in former times. But before they can do this the blood of their men—aye, of their women and children—would incarnadine their mighty rivers and seas, and the country will return to its primeval desolation. Such must be the inevitable results of what they called peace—peace such as they would give, peace such as the tiger gives his prey, peace such as the old Roman gave to his conquered foe. Peace! Why no sane man could believe in such a peace. But why should they not separate without war? War was not desirable now, nor could it tend to any subsequent harmony. Without war they could be two friendly nations. They looked upon secession as rebellion, but the seceding left them for the defence of their own interests and honor, and in response to threats of coercion. Why should they quarrel about what they do? Let them take facts as they are. Four States had already seceded. In a few days more three others would be out of the Union. In that case more than five millions of people will repudiate our authority, and if they attempted coercion upon any one of these, the remaining eight Southern States would follow. How absurd it was, then, to talk of coercion, and to treat such a movement as merely rebellion. If it be called rebellion, then the necessity arose to treat with them by negotiation. Peace could only be restored and the Constitution reconstructed upon an equality of rights, equality in both sections, and with full protection for their slave property. Whether there could be a reconstruction of a single Federal Government on similar principles as the present, or as a league of a separate and independent Confederacies, he did not know; but at all events they could go on as under the present Constitution, peacefully developing their natural resources and wealth, and in this way they would become more perfect and more permanent organizations. The non-slaveholding portion of the people progressing within their own section, while the Slaveholding States would pursue a like course of prosperity and progress within their own section, both acting on an expansive national policy, a mutual course of policy as regarded the customs and postal arrangements, being merely a defensive league against all the world. They could thus have all the advantages. They should have free national intercourse, and thus they would consolidate their strength against all foreign foes, such as was provided for by the present Constitution. Thus they would secure for each Confederacy internal peace and national independence, and be free from the possibility of any influence or dissension about the interests of Slavery. This would be a much better solution of the present difficulties than engaging in civil war, and would be a nearer advance towards the great American idea of perfect self-government than they had yet attained.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) representing part of Cincinnati, said that its citizens and those opposite in Kentucky lived on terms of the most friendly intercourse, and, come what may, they will maintain that condition of affairs. Those whom he represented were for the Constitution and Union, and the enforcement of the laws at all hazards and at any cost. He spoke of the seizure of forts, magazines, &c., and to crown all, the South Carolina authorities have fired into a vessel in the service of the United States, carrying at her masthead that flag which everywhere is a shield of protection. The South has insulted and treated Northern men as conquered people. Merchants of Cincinnati have been ordered home by Louisiana, for no other reason than upholding a Presidential candidate of their own choice. We should stop this work of traitors and vindicate the laws. They must prevail, and the Government must put down traitors by its strong arm. Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. He characterized the Southern movement as cold-blooded rebellion. There was no cause for rebellion in a Government where people make and control it. Rebellion is a leap in the dark—a high crime—wild anarchy—and if successful must end in civil war and consequent desolation. He suggested to the Secessionists, Would it be an act of prudence for them to stand against the ten millions of freemen of the West, where there would be gathered a storm if attempts were made to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi? The now peaceful foundations of New-Orleans would become the bed of a lake where fishes would live instead of men.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked if such acts as those to which the gentleman alluded were done in the Union, what would be done if the Union was broken up.

Mr. GURLEY replied that if the Union was broken up, there would be war, and the test will be as to who is the strongest. Did Southern gentlemen expect that the people of the Northwest would fold their hands with indifference and see their steamboats fired into and their merchants driven home? How long were the Northwest to continue peaceful under this state of things? If a bill should be passed giving the President authority to sustain the National Government, you could have a hundred thousand men from the West, and then let the worst come. The people of Ohio have, through their Legislature, recently unanimously passed resolutions in favor of maintaining the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued against secession. No one would question the right of revolution for intolerable oppression, but this did not exist. Therefore, if the Government was overturned, it would be without justification or excuse. The people whom he represented would not consent that the Union should be destroyed. They would rally around it. He could not, however, despair of the Republic, and trusted that it would continue to endure.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said there is treason against the Constitution, and it has grown to large proportions, and its heavy footsteps are heard all around us. The most hopeful begin to despair of the Republic. The sooner we make up our minds to resist disunion the better. We should move on with steady nerve and unfaltering step in the line of duty. Such is the verdict of every patriot. The last scene in the Lecompton drama has been played out, pronouncing on one hand the overthrow of the Democratic Party, and the other the destruction of the Government. Who would have supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN, on his return from abroad, would have become the instrument of the nation's ruin? NERO fiddled while Rome was burning, and Mr. BUCHANAN, while the whole Republic is falling into ruin, complacently comes forward and says he is not responsible for it. But he (MORRIS) said with the whole country, as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man." Blackness and darkness will overshadow Mr. BUCHANAN'S memory. If there were needed any other inscription on his tomb, it should be, "God have mercy on him." [A voice from the Republican side, "Amen."] He referred to his former remarks to show that his predictions have been realized respecting the breaking down of the Democratic Party by an odious demonstration. The President had descended from his high position to maliciously operate against Mr. DOUGLAS. It had been said by outsiders that BUCHANAN is the last of the Constitutional Presidents, but it might with more truth be regarded that he is the first of constitutional tyrants and usurpers. The President had virtually surrendered the Government to the Secessionists, who gained his ear. He traveled with them to the verge of dissolution, but refusing to take the leap they turn their keen blades against him, and he now cries for help. While he preaches like a patriot, his acts are like those of a traitor. He would say to him, "Deceitful man, be sure that your sins will find you out." In the course of his remarks he said the Administration lent itself to the Disunionists, who, emboldened by his course, destroyed the Democratic Party. The Union would have been in safety if DOUGLAS had been elected President. The Southern people are alone to blame for the defeat of the Democracy and the election of LINCOLN. The object to be obtained in this was the dismemberment of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

CONDITION OF THE FORTS AT CHARLESTON.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3, 1861.

SIR: In answer to your letter asking for information on certain points specified in a resolution adopted by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, on the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to state as follows:

According to the latest report of the engineer having charge of the construction of the defences of the harbor of Charleston, everything practicable had been done to place Fort Moultrie in an efficient condition, and, with a proper garrison it was deemed susceptible of an energetic defence. There were then employed at that work one officer and one hundred and twenty workmen, independent of the regular garrison. On the evening of the 26th ultimo, Major ROBERT ANDERSON, First Artillery, in command of the troops in Charleston harbor, apprehensive of the safety of his command from the insecurity of the fort, and having reason to believe that the South Carolinians contemplated or were preparing to proceed to a hostile act against him, and desiring to prevent a collision and the effusion of blood, evacuated Fort Moultrie, after leaving orders for spiking the cannon and disabling some of the carriages, and removed his forces to Fort Sumter, where they now are.

Castle Pinckney, was at the date of the latest report, in good condition as regards preparation, and, with a proper garrison, as defensible as it can be made. One officer and thirty workmen were engaged in the repair of the cisterns, replacing decayed banquettes, and attending to other matters of detail.

Since the dates of the reports referred to, Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney have been taken possession of by troops of the State of South Carolina, acting under the orders of the Governor, and are now held by those troops, with all the armament and other public property therein at the time of their seizure.

I inclose a statement, No. 1, of the number and description of ordinance and arms, at the date of the last returns, at Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, and Charleston arsenal, respectively. That arsenal, with all its contents, was also taken possession of on the 30th ultimo, by an armed body of South Carolina troops, acting under orders of the Governor of the State, as represented in the following report of FREDERICK C. HUMPHREYS, military storekeeper of ordnance in charge, viz:

"This arsenal was taken by force of arms by the militia of South Carolina, by order of Gov. PICKENS. The commanding officer was allowed to salute his flag before lowering it, with one gun for each State now in the Union, (*thirty-two,*) and to take it with him, and the detachment to occupy the quarters until instructions from Washington can be obtained."

At that time the force under his control consisted of nine enlisted soldiers of ordnance, and six hired men.

The other information asked for, in regard to the number and description of arms "distributed since the 1st of January, 1860, and to whom, and at what price," will be found in the accompanying statements, Nos. 2 and 3, from the Ordnance Bureau. It is deemed proper to state, in further explanation of statement No. 2, that where no distribution appears to have been made to a State or Territory, or where the amount of the distribution is small, it is because such State or Territory has not called for all the arms due on its quotas, and remains a creditor for dues not distributed, which can be obtained at any time on requisition therefor. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War, *ad interim.*

Hon. BENJAMIN STANTON, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs House of Representatives.

Quantity and Description of Ordnance and Arms at Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney and Charleston Arsenal:

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.	Fort Moultrie.	Castle Pinckney.	Charleston Arsenal.
42-pounder iron guns	—	4	—
32-pounder iron guns	14	—	—
24-pounder iron guns	16	14	—
8-inch iron columbiads	10	—	—
8-inch iron sea-coast howitzers	5	4	—
24-pounder iron flank howitzers	4	—	—
12-pounder brass field howitzers	2	—	—
6-pounder brass field guns	4	—	—
6-pounder old iron field guns	—	—	2
24-pounder old iron field howitzers	—	—	5
Flint-lock muskets, calibre 69	—	—	502
Flint-lock muskets, altered to percussion	—	—	5,720
Percussion muskets, calibre 69	—	—	11,693
Percussion rifles, calibre 54	—	—	2,808
Same altered, with long range sites	—	—	6
Flint lock Hall's rifles	—	—	556
Percussion rifled carbines	—	—	4
Percussion carbines	—	—	9
Flint-lock pistols	—	—	815
Percussion pistols	—	—	300

Statement of Arms distributed by sale since the 1st of January, 1860, to whom sold, and place whence sold:

To whom sold.	No.	1860. Date of sale.	Arsenals Where sold.
J. W. Zacharie & Co.	4,000	Feb. 3	St. Louis.
James T. Ames	1,000	Mar. 14	New-York.
Capt. G. Barry	—	Mar. 14	St. Louis.
W. C. N. Swift	400	Aug. 31	Springfield.
W. C. N. Swift	80	Nov. 13	Springfield.
State of Alabama	1,000	Sept. 27	Baton Rouge,
State of Alabama	2,500	Nov. 14	Baton Rouge.
State of Virginia	5,000	Nov. 6	Washington.
Philips County, Ark.	80	Nov. 16	St. Louis
G. B. Lamar	10,000	Nov. 24	Watervleit.

The arms were all flint-lock muskets altered to percussion, and were all sold at $2 50 each, except those purchased by Capt. G. BARRY and by the Philips County Volunteers, for which $2 each were paid.

SEIZURE OF THE FORTS IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans papers of Jan. 12, bring in full particulars of the seizure of the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi. Under orders of Gov. MOORE, the military companies of New-Orleans left the city in three divisions about midnight on Thursday, one division going up the river, a second down, and a third to Lake Ponchartrain. Six companies, numbering in all 261 men, took passage by the steamer *National*, for Baton Rouge, with orders to seize the barracks and the United States Arsenal at that place; six companies, numbering 166 men, were ordered to take possession of Forts Philip and Jackson, and three companies, numbering about 80 men, were dispatched to Fort Pike. The annexed orders, which were issued to the officer in charge of the division sent to Forts Jackson and Philip, will serve as a sample of the rest:

To Major Paul E. Theard:

You will proceed with your detachment on board of the steamboat *Yankee*, and go down to Forts St. Philip and Jackson, where you will demand of the persons in charge of the Forts to surrender them; and you will take possession of the same in the name of the State of Louisiana. Haul down the United States flags, if floating there, and hoist the Pelican flag from Fort Jackson. Place Capt. ST. PAUL, with the First Company of Chasseurs-à-Pied, in possession of Fort St. Philip, and take possession of Fort St Jackson with the balance of the detachment. You will hold the Forts, and defend them against any and all attacks to the last. Strict discipline and order must be exacted by you.

By order of His Excellency, THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

M. GRIVOT, Adjutant-General.

The companies ordered to Baton Rouge formed in Boulevard-street, at noon, on Thursday, and on demand of Col. WALTON, the officer in command, the Arsenal and other United States buildings were surrendered without resistance. The State troops then took possession of them and posted guards. The barracks and officers' quarters were informally surrendered, but the Federal soldiers were allowed thirty six hours in which to remove their effects, when they were to go up the river to Fort Washington, under command of Lieut. TODD.

The warlike manifesto of Major BOSWORTH, which was published in the *True Delta* on Sunday preceding these demonstrations, excited some fears that Fort Pike would offer resistance, but the troops, which reached there about midnight on Friday, were challenged by Major BOSWORTH himself, who surrendered the fort on being notified by Capt. CLARK that his summons was made in the name of the State of Louisiana. Fort Pike is said to be in excellent condition, and has already cost the General Government $650,000.

At Fort St. Philip a dozen negroes were found engaged in repairing the damages caused by the late storms, and Sergeant HENRY DART, the keeper, surrendered at once. Fort Jackson, which was under the charge of Sergeant H. SMITH, who has been keeper there for fourteen years, was also delivered up without any opposition.

The *Delta* makes the following comments on these movements:

"By the prompt action of Gov. MOORE, Louisiana has secured possession of an arsenal which contains arms and ammunition *sufficient to place this the and adjoining States on an efficient war footing, and of three powerful fortifications, with full armaments, which defend all the approaches to our city from the sea.* These forts are occupied by volunteer State troops. Measures, however, are on foot to relieve the gallant young men who have been called from civil life by his service, by regular troops, organized and paid by the State of Louisiana."

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE TEUTONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Negotiations Between France and Sardinia Relative to Gaeta.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Bremen *vid* Southampton on the 7th inst., has arrived off this point. Her dates are six days later than those per the *Bremen* at New-York.

The *Teutonia* has experienced moderate but thick weather, and has $338,000 in gold.

The steamship *New-York* arrived off Cowes on Sunday night, (6th inst.,) and went to Southampton short of coal.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Negotiations between France and Sardinia have opened concerning Gaeta.

GAETA *vià* MARSEILLES, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Thirty guns only have been used in the bombardment to-day. A mortar battery has been established in a sheltered position.

NAPLES, Friday, Jan. 4—P. M.

A conspiracy of the Bourbon Party has been discovered, but it is without importance. Four Royalist Gederals have been arrested, with some of the agents of King FRANCIS II., who had come from Gaeta.

Prince CARIGNAN is expected here on the 15th inst.

NAPLES, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Several Neapolitan officers have been arrested.

The bombardment of Gaeta continues.

TURIN, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The *Opinione* says that Prince CARIGNAN and M. NIGRA will probably leave for Naples on Tuesday next.

AFFAIRS IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Yesterday disturbances took place at Keerekrempt, Hungary, which necessitated the intervention of the garrison. The soldiers were compelled to make use of their firearms, and five persons were severely wounded.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 5—3 P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy in consequence of the decline in English funds. The Rentes opened to-day at 67f. 75c., and closed at 67f. 71c.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree modifying the duties on the importation of raw and dry hides, skins of all kinds, horse hair, oleageneous fruits, oleageneous seeds, hemp and other filamentous vegetables; also on copper, pewter, lead, etc.

The *Moniteur* also contains a decree raising the interest on treasury bills to 3, 3½ and 4 ₱ cent. respectively.

The *Moniteur* also announces that on account of the death of the King of Prussia, the ball at the Tuileries will be postponed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The regular market report for the Associated Press has failed to come to hand, and the following is extracted from the London *Morning Herald*:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The Cotton market opened to-day quiet, but more business was done than the demand indicated. The market closed steady, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 100 on speculation and for export.

The Liverpool Corn market is active, but prices are not so dear. Business is impeded on the railways and canals by frost.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 5—Evening.

The funds opened with dullness, owing to the expected Indian loan, and closed without revival. Consols, which closed yesterday at 92¼, are quoted this evening at 92¼@92⅝. For February account, there were transactions at 92¼@92⅝. New Three Per Cents. are at 92¼@92¼.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 16—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canadian*, now fully due at this port.

The North American Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at this port this morning, took on board the Provincial mails, fifty-four cabin passengers, and sailed, at 8 o'clock, for Liverpool.

Facts About the Arsenals.

In looking over the official Army List for 1860, it appears that *nearly all* the public arsenals and armories have been placed in charge of officers from the Southern States:

Thus the Arsenal at St. Louis is commanded by a North Carolinian.

The Arsenal near Albany, by a North Carolinian.

The Arsenal at Pittsburgh, by a Marylander.

The Arsenal at Washington, by a Virginian.

The Arsenal at Fayetteville, by a Tennesseean.

The Arsenal near Baltimore, by a South Carolinian.

The Arsenal at Fort Monroe, Va., by a Virginian.

The Arsenal in Alabama, by a Virginian.

The Arsenal at St. Antonio, by a Marylander,

and the Arsenal near Philadelphia, by an officer from the District of Columbia. The Arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, has been in command of a Georgian until his very recent resignation.

Besides the Arsenals, the National Armory at Harper's Ferry is under the superintendence of a Virginian, and that at Springfield, Mass., was given to a Boston politician, immediately after the Charleston Convention, evidently as a reward for his course in that Convention, so positively opposed to the wishes of the Democracy of his State, as shown in the diminutive Breckinridge vote in Massachusetts.

Quite recently, or within a few months, the second officer in rank in the Ordnance Department has been dispatched to Japan in attendance on the Ambassadors, and the chief officer of that Department has been withdrawn from his proper official duties at Washington, and sent traveling through the country in the performance of the inspecting duties of his subordinate, whilst a *Southern* officer of inferior grade is placed in charge and command of the Department.

By the annual Army List there are eighteen officers from the Free States, and twenty-two from the Slave States and District of Columbia, in the Ordnance Department. Is it not singular then that of the Arsenals only four were commanded by Northern officers? One of the Arsenals thus commanded last January was that at Charleston; but this Northern commander has been withdrawn from his command since the date of the Charleston Convention, and the Arsenal has been delivered *over to the new Republic!!!* It is difficult to believe that these assignments to commands have been accidental, or that the unusual and unmilitary disposition made of the two senior officers, both Northern men, has not been with the view of placing the vast military *material* of the country in the hands of officers from the Southern States.

How great a proportion of the arms and other public property has been sent from the North to the South, under this system of control, may, it is hoped, appear from calls by Congress upon the Executive for information. Unless rumor lies, the opportunity has been created and extensively used for transferring an undue quantity of public property from the Northern Arsenals and Armories to the Arsenals and forts in the South, with the view and for the purpose of meeting the very exigency now occurring! S.

OBITUARY.

—A remarkable woman—Mrs. Mary Ann German—died a few days since in Camillus, N. Y. She was the wife of Gen. German, whom, according to the representations of her own step-daughter, she betrayed into a marriage by her pleasing manners and remarkable conversational powers. Soon after the ceremony had been performed she devised a scheme to rob her husband of his property through the agency of her brother. The two obtained his notes to the amount of $60,000 on various pretexts, and the brother, having obtained the money on them, absconded, leaving his sister entirely in the lurch. Soon after this, Gen. German died very suddenly and mysteriously, and his widow left for the West, where she succeeded in finding her brother, who obstinately refused to listen to her proposals for a division of the property which she had assisted him in acquiring. Her last days were spent in extreme want. Mr. German occupied a seat in the United States Senate in 1812.

—Mr. H. W. Conner, a member of the South Carolina Convention, whose decease has just been announced by telegraph, was born in Mecklenburgh in 1807. Early in life he removed to Charleston, where his energy soon gave him a high stand among business men. Among other positions of trust, he held the Presidency of the Bank of Charleston, and afterwards that of the South Carolina Railroad Company. Recently he has lived in New-Orleans, where he conducted a banking-house. His last public act was affixing his signature to the ordinance of secession.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Mrs. H. L. Lloyd, J. S. Lloyd, Jos. Mills, lady and child, John Redmond, Chas. Callman, Miss Herberlin, P. G. Langley, M. L. Goode, Miss E. G. Fentor, Miss L. J. Studley, Miss Marquand, J. D. Ford, Miss E. Merriam, Miss E. Marconnet, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Harbeson, J. W. De Forrest, lady and servant, Mrs. Young and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 59 | Moon sets.... 11 50
Sandy Hook.11 18 | Gov. Island.12 07 | Hell Gate.... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore. H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Barks Grifton, Davis, Perth Amboy, master; Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Anagance, (Br.,) Holden, Glasgow, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs M. Post, Robinson, Port de Lehus, Moore & Henry; William and Mary, Morton, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Mary Emma, Hulse, Lavacca, Norcross & Prince; Fanny Keating, Snow, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong; F. H. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Wonder, Hallock, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced heavy gales the entire passage. This morning, 4 A M, passed bark Jacob Merrill, ashore on Sandy Hook Point.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Dawn, Ferry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse to master.

Ship Ellwood Walter, Chadwick, Callao Oct. 3, via Hampton Roads Jan. 12, with guano to Barrill Bros.; vessel to S. B. Sardy. Nov. 9, lat 51 18 S., lon. 53 35 W., passed three large icebergs. Nov. 17, lat. 30 31 S., lon. 77 16 W., exchanged signals with Br. ship St. Helena, bound to Liverpool. Dec 4, lat. 13 05 S., lon. 32 04 W., exchanged signals with Br. ship Culloden, from Liverpool. Dec. 6, lat. 8 5 30 S., lon. 32 50 W., exchanged signals with Br. bark Factory Girl, from Swansea. Same date, spoke Br. bark Isle of Man, from London for Geelong. Dec. 7, lat. 6 25 S., lon. 33 24 W., spoke whaling ship Empire, from New-Bedford, 35 mos. out. Jan. 3 lat. 30 50 N., lon. 69 21 W., spoke schr. Euphemia, hence for Porto Rico.

Ship John

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

ons, numerously signed, of citizens of New-York, in favor of the propositions of the Border State Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said it was time to consider the alarming condition of the country calmly and dispassionately. At the opening of the session a Committee had been appointed to consider the crisis that was upon the country, but it had been long since apparent that that Committee could do nothing effectual towards the end for which it had been formed. Their deliberations appeared as one of the strangest phenomena of these unsettled times. State after State had seceded, and yet nothing was done. Minute guns continued to proclaim the separation of fresh States. The old ship of State was being broken up into fragments, and yet the Rrepresentatives of the people stand idly by as spectators, with folded arms and helpless in the emergency. It was, therefore, time that they should seriously address themselves to the dangers which surround the country, and, rising above the horizon of party prejudices, grapple with the responsibilities which, through Providence, had devolved upon them, and which must effect generations yet unborn. It was in such a spirit he addressed them. Those who would trace their difficulties and the cause of their dangers to the 6th of November last would be shallow thinkers and very superficial observers. That cause was not merely the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Through the machinations of the Republican Party, the interests and rights of one section of the country had been imminently endangered, and that section had been denounced by the other. Between those two sections there were wide differences of feeling and sentiment. They were different in institutions, and in some degree in race, and they were further separated by a geographical line. In times past the Anti-Slavery Party had, after many vicissitudes, broken down; but upon its ruins a new party had arisen, which had burst beyond the last line of defence raised against the approaches of the former party. The new organization, under the name of Republicans, had gained a powerful majority of the electoral votes in every non-slaveholding State, with the exception of gallant little New-Jersey. Since the organization of the Anti-Slavery Party, every Presidential election had shown on their parts a steady growth, until now they have gained possession of all the Northern States, in every department of the State Government, and the control of the House of Representatives, besides a probable majority in the Senate. The life and sustaining principle of this organization was to be found embodied in one idea—hatred to Slavery. Their great party leader, Mr. SEWARD, said that the secret of their success lay in one idea—the equality of all men. Again, LINCOLN declared that the limitation of Slavery was their avowed object, and confining it so that all men might hope for its ultimate extinction. The emphatically declared sentiment of the party was, that Slavery was a social, moral and political evil. This was the doctrine of the men who must ultimately control the whole of the popular feeling in the North. It was impossible to adopt an opinion of the kind without making up the mind to carry what it professes. In other words, it was impossible for the Southern people to join the Republican Party without a great revolution in the policy of that organization; and therefore the Republican must be a sectional party. In proof of this, it was only necessary to show that no portion of the people in the Southern States could join them without committing themselves to a radical change in their whole social, moral and political system. Therefore, being sectional and the stronger party, they will control the Government, to the detriment of the weaker Southern section. While the stronger would engross to themselves all the emoluments of office, and enjoy the patronage of Government, the South would have to pay the taxes, help to fight the battles and extend the boundaries of the Confederacy. Thus, the South would be isolated, and left to gradual decay without hope of redemption. Thus the Federal patronage and power, and all the moral and political influence of the Government would be brought to bear against Southern institutions, to the final overthrow of Slavery. This would follow, even though the moderate men of that party got into power. Supposing, too, that they would not interfere with Slavery in its present limits, nor in the District of Columbia, yet they exclude it from the Territories, which are large enough for twenty States, and upon which they pour a flood of emigrants from all parts of the world. Mr. SEWARD foreshadowed this policy, and their Homestead bill was the first preparatory measure to bring it into effect. They say that they would not interfere with Slavery in the South, that they had no power to do so, but that their consciences commanded them to do so. In like manner their consciences would prompt them to resist it on the formation of new States from the Territories, and thus they would have complete power over the establishment of Slavery. Nor would they desist until they had finally taken measures for its utter exclusion. In this way they would give up the whole public domain to the foreigner, to the exclusion of their brethren in the Southern States. The Anti-Slavery doctrine would be pushed even further. Being the dominant party in the country, possessed of all the Federal patronage, and having the control of the law-making power, they would provide for tariffs, and pass sectional appropriations, and in every oppressive manner build up the North at the expense of the South, until they would render Slavery utterly worthless, and compel them to give way before the increasing numbers and power of the Free States. This would be the natural result of the dominancy of the Republican Party, even supposing their most moderate men were at the head of the Government. Mr. GARNETT then referred to the history of the emancipation of the West India slaves, and went on to show that under the policy pursued by the Republicans the now smiling fields of the South would be deserted and become barren wastes. He would ask any far-minded man, could the South tamely submit to such oppressive domination and degradation as this? They would not do so. They would take steps in time to avert the evil. They could not hope for a change for the better in the policy of the sectional party, with a corrupt Government in all its branches, Congress reduced to the open shame of expelling members for corruption and reelecting them soon after, not a claim allowed only through the all-potent influence of bribes, and even the election of a President almost as much a subject of traffic and corruption as was the Roman Empire in the first days of its decay. A few years ago, in Wisconsin, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, were so convicted of corruption, and the practice was so universal that there were none left to punish. Even in the State of New-York, in the present day, all the papers unanimously agree that never was there known such corruption as existed in the municipal and State Governments. Therefore it was vain for them to hope for redress, or to look to Congress for any relief. It would not do to depend longer upon chance. It was the interest of both sections to seek a more permanent settlement. The struggle between them could endure no longer. It paralyzed every portion of the Government, and created intense heart burnings and hatred intensified between both sections. The South could no longer afford to hold their slaves at the mercy of the North, and therefore they were compelled to seek safety and honor out of the Union. If they were to remain in the Union, the South must be invested with the power of an absolute vote in every department of the Government. They no longer expected justice from the North. The crisis was now upon them, and each must meet it as best they might. But the people of the North were now anxious to concede something of their former demands. He did not say they did so in any craven spirit; that they yielded to threats; but while he admitted the spirit of conciliation to which they yielded, he would ask them, could they think that nine millions of Southern people would show a craven spirit in tamely submitting to their wrongs. The masses of the Northern people had never seriously considered this important question before. But danger to the Union has awakened them to the question which is pressing upon them. If an appeal was made by the South to the men of the North, no doubt the North would rally to the rescue of the South and hurl from power the men who have usurped the direction of affairs, who have refused all conciliation, and denied the means of adjustment necessary to save the Federal Union. His own State had called a Convention, to meet on the 13th of February. That State and her people had been firmly attached to the Union, and would gladly preserve it, and indeed not long since would have counseled and advised the Southern States to have accepted moderate terms. But while general secession threatens the whole country, while disunion stared them in the face, the Republican Party, who had brought about this state of things, folded their arms and maintained a stolid and insulting silence. While they offered no terms of compromise or conciliation, they threatened military coercion. Their rejection of all the means of compromise showed unmistakeably that the South had nothing to hope from them in peace, and in that conviction Virginia had at last determined to take effective measures to secure her own part and honor. Let no man deceive himself with the idea that secession will stop where it now is. No! It will not stop till the Union is thoroughly disrupted. The Border States will follow and join in a great Southern Confederacy. Virginia considered her material interests as indissolubly bond with the South as she was by ties of blood. If they considered her political position, it would be seen that Virginia was still more closely allied to the South. In a Northern Confederacy Virginia would be a subordinate; in a Southern Confederacy, she would be a leader. The South could not safely await for the slow process of change arising from any attempt to amend the Constitution, therefore several of the Southern States had resorted to the only remedy left to them, of withdrawing from the Union in the same manner and by the same authority by which they entered it. It was of little consequence whether the Republicans believed it or not, but the fact was that the Union was already dissolved. If they resorted to coercion or civil war, that very war in itself puts an end to the Union of the States. Peace meant reconstruction, it meant union in some form or other, but war was inevitable and eternal separation. From the moment that one drop of blood was shed, from that moment all hope of reconstruction or union was at an end, and it would be in vain to hope for conciliation. He trusted that none wished for war. There might be a few fanatic, wicked men, who would revel in the blood of the people, but he hoped those who had brought about the present state of things had acted blindly, and that they deceived themselves. They talk of the enforcement of the laws, and the coercing of a people who are unanimous for secession. This could not be done. The first attempt at coercion would bring on a general civil war. How could the laws be enforced in South Carolina, where there were no Federal Courts or Federal records? The blockade of the ports was a remedy spoken of to meet the emergency. But such a blockade would be an act of war with a State, and was an acknowledgment of the existence of a *de facto* government in that State, a fact they now demand. Suppose they blockaded the Southern ports for a year, they would require a large navy, to be maintained at an immense cost, while they would be no nearer their object—the subjugation of the people. The men of the South were the descendants of men who defeated the power of England. But would the South be abandoned to their fate by the nations of Europe? No, nor by the American people either. The consequences to New-England of a blockade of the South would be quickly felt. Three-fourths of the people of England depend for subsistence on the cotton of the South. France, too, depended upon the Southern products; and neither France nor England would permit a Northern blockade of Southern ports. And if they thought that they could reduce the people by an armed invasion, he would tell them they were greatly mistaken, for their armies would melt before the courage and determination of the people as snow melted in the presence of the Southern sun. Before they undertake such an enterprise let them remember the glory which gilds the rocks of Attica, and the renown which yet rested upon the heroes of Thermoplayæ. These men were slaveholders. They were slave owners, who carried the Roman eagle to the farthest ends of the earth, and who bequeathed to the world those Roman laws which still command the respect of all nations. Let them remember it was a nation of slaveholders who overthrow the power of Great Britain. And why should they be invaded? What would be the pretence? Forsooth, because they had insisted on the right of self-government; and for this they sought to make them a conquered province. If they attempted this, he would advise them to meld in crime to baptize their crusade in brothers' blood. Let them do this, and proclaim their victories on the battle fields on which Southern men had shed their blood for the Union in former times. But before they can do this the blood of their men—aye, of their women and children—would incarnadine their mighty rivers and seas, and the country will return to its primeval desolation. Such must be the inevitable results of what they called peace—peace such as they would give, peace such as the tiger gives his prey, peace such as the old Roman gave to his conquered foe. Peace! why no sane man could believe in such a peace. But why should they not separate without war? War was not desirable now, nor could it tend to any subsequent harmony. Without war they could be two friendly nations. They looked upon secession as rebellion, but the seceding left them for the defence of their own interests and honor, and in response to threats of coercion. Why should they quarrel about what they do? Let them take facts as they are. Four States had already seceded. In a few days more three others would be out of the Union. In that case more than five millions of people will repudiate our authority, and if they attempted coercion upon any one of these, the remaining eight Southern States would follow. How absurd it was, then, to talk of coercion, and to treat such a movement as merely rebellion. If it be called rebellion, then the necessity arose to treat with them by negotiation. Peace could only be restored and the Constitution reconstructed upon an equality of rights, equality in both sections, and with full protection for their slave property. Whether there could be a reconstruction of a single Federal Government on similar principles as the present, or as a league of a separate and independent Confederacies, he did not know; but at all events they could go on as under the present Constitution, peacefully developing their natural resources and wealth, and in this way they would become more perfect and more permanent organizations. The non-slaveholding portion of the people progressing within their own section, while the Slaveholding States would pursue the course of prosperity and progress within their own section, both acting on an expansive national policy, a mutual course of policy as regarded the customs and postal arrangements, being merely a defensive league against all the world. They could thus have all the advantages. They should have free national intercourse, and thus they would consolidate their strength against all foreign foes, such as was provided for by the present Constitution. Thus they would secure for each Confederacy internal peace and national independence, and be free from the possibility of any influence or dissension about the interests of Slavery. This would be a much better solution of the present difficulties than engaging in civil war, and would be a nearer advance towards the great American idea of perfect self-government than they had yet attained.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) representing part of Cincinnati, said that its citizens and those opposite in Kentucky lived on terms of the most friendly intercourse, and, come what may, they will maintain that condition of affairs. Those whom he represented were for the Constitution and Union, and the enforcement of the laws at all hazards and at any cost. He spoke of the seizure of forts, magazines, &c., and to crown all, the South Carolina authorities have fired into a vessel in the service of the United States, carrying at her mastheat that flag which everywhere is a shield of protection. The South has insulted and treated Northern men as conquered people. Merchants of Cincinnati have been ordered home by Louisiana, for no other reason than upholding a Presidential candidate of their own choice. We should stop this work of traitors and vindicate the laws. They must prevail, and the Government must put down traitors by its strong arm. Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. He characterized the Southern movement as cold-blooded rebellion. There was no cause for rebellion in a Government where people make and control it. Rebellion is a leap in the dark—a high crime—wild anarchy—and if successful must end in civil war and consequent desolation. He suggested to the Secessionists, Would it be an act of prudence for them to stand against the ten millions of freemen of the West, where there would be gathered a storm if attempts were made to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi? The now peaceful foundations of New-Orleans would become the bed of a lake where fishes would live instead of men.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked if such acts as those to which the gentleman alluded were done in the Union, what would be done if the Union was broken up.

Mr. GURLEY replied that if the Union was broken up, there would be war, and the test will be as to who is the strongest. Did Southern gentlemen expect that the people of the Northwest would fold their hands with indifference and see their steamboats fired into and their merchants driven home? How long were the Northwest to continue peaceful under this state of things? If a bill should be passed giving the President authority to sustain the National Government, you could have a hundred thousand men from the West, and then let the worst come. The people of Ohio have, through their Legislature, recently unanimously passed resolutions in favor of maintaining the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued against secession. No one would question the right of revolution for intolerable oppression, but this did not exist. Therefore, if the Government was overthrown, it would be without justification or excuse. The people whom he represented would not consent that the Union should be destroyed. They would rally around it. He could not, however, despair of the Republic, and trusted that it would continue to endure.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said there is treason against the Constitution, and it has grown to large proportions, and its heavy footsteps are heard all around us. The most hopeful begin to despair of the Republic. The sooner we make up our minds to resist disunion the better. We should move on with steady nerve and unfaltering step in the line of duty. Such is the verdict of every patriot. The last scene in the Lecompton drama has been played out, producing on one hand the overthrow of the Democratic Party, and the other the destruction of the Government. Who would have supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN, on his return from abroad, would have become the instrument of the nation's ruin? NERO fiddled while Rome was burning, and Mr. BUCHANAN, while the whole Republic is falling into ruin, complacently comes forward and says he is not responsible for it. But he (MORRIS) said with the whole country, as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man." Blackness and darkness will overshadow Mr. BUCHANAN'S memory. If there were needed any other inscription on his tomb, it should be, "God have mercy on him." (A voice from the Republican side, "Amen!") He referred to his former remarks to show that his predictions have been realized respecting the breaking down of the Democratic Party by an odious demonsnration. The President had descended from his high position to maliciously operate against Mr. DOUGLAS. It had been said by outsiders that BUCHANAN is the last of the Constitutional Presidents, but it might with more truth be regarded that he is the first of constitutional tyrants and usurpers. The President had virtually surrendered the Government to the Secessionists, who gained his ear. He traveled with them to the verge of dissolution, but refusing to take the leap they turn their keen blades against him, and he now cries for help. While he preaches like a patriot, his acts are like those of a traitor. He would say to him, "Deceitful man, be sure that your sins will find you out." In the course of his remarks he said the Administration lent itself to the Disunionists, who, emboldened by his course, destroyed the Democratic Party. The Union would have been in safety if DOUGLAS had been elected President. The Southern people are alone to blame for the defeat of the Democracy and the election of LINCOLN. The object to be obtained in this was the dismemberment of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

In the House on Monday, Jan. 14, Mr. CORWIN Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three, submitted the following report:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the perilous condition of the country, was instructed to report the bills or resolutions adopted by it, with such comments as the Chairman might deem proper.

The terms of the reference were such as to advise the Committee of the magnitude of the subject referred to them, and were regarded as an earnest appeal to their prompt action. By adverting to that part of the President's Message referred to the Committee, it will be seen that, in his opinion, the cause of the present discontents are found in the history of our public affairs, dating back to the year 1835—comprehending the legislative enactments of several States—the agitation of the public mind on the subject of Slavery—the improper circulation of papers tending to produce apprehension of domestic insurrection in the Slaveholding States, and the forcible opposition to the peaceful execution of the laws of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves. The matters here alleged as having given rise to the present disturbed condition of the public mind of the South, are of a character which could only be ascertained by the knowledge of the current history of our politics, as exhibited in the newspaper Press, on the grounds assumed by the various political parties, and manifested by the votes of the people in electing State and Federal officers.

Publications emanating from the newspaper and periodical press having a tendency to promote domestic insurrection in any of the States, and circulated with that intent, are in the judgment of the committee highly criminal, and should be so treated by the laws of the several States. The right of free discussion, while it is regarded as absolutely necessary to the maintenance of free government, may be expected in times of great excitement to run into occasional licentiousness. The correction of this evil remains with the State Governments, and the Committee do not doubt that the desired correction will be promptly applied in all cases where the evil shall have assumed a formidable aspect; while the just and rational freedom of speech and of the Press will be carefully preserved.

The enactment of laws by some of the States tending to oppose or embarrass the execution of the acts of Congress for the recovery of fugitives from labor, has been alleged as a prominent complaint on the part of those States of the Union in which Slavery exists. The Committee has been impressed with the belief that this was one of those grievances referred to in the President's Message to which the Southern States attached great importance. The resolves of popular assemblies in Southern States—the addresses of speakers to Southern audiences—the frequent and earnest reference to it by the Press of the South as a great and flagrant violation of the Constitution and the fraternal relation of the Free to the Slave States—the denunciation of those laws by Southern members of Congress in both branches of the National Legislature for the last three or four years—have together given to this subject great and, in the judgment of the Committee, undue importance.

With whatever intent or design such laws may have been enacted in any State, they cannot be regarded as having had any effect in preventing or obstructing the recapture of fugitives from labor. The laws of the United States for the recovery of fugitive slaves are executed exclusively by the United States Courts, and Commissioners appointed by them. As a necessary consequence, it follows, that any State law which offers any obstacle to the full and perfect execution of the laws of the United States, would be void, and of no effect whatever, and would be so declared by the United States Courts and Commissioners. Such laws, if any there be, are, therefore, incompetent to do any mischief whatever to any one concerned in the recapture of a fugitive slave, and at most can be considered only as an opposition to a law which some of the States regard as containing provisions dangerous to the rights of free persons residing within their limits. Whilst, therefore, the Committee have not been able to perceive that the State laws complained of can really affect the rights or interests of the Southern people or States, yet from an anxious desire to conciliate the feelings as well as to protect the interests of our fellow-citizens of the South, the Committee have respectfully requested all non-slaveholding States carefully to revise their legislative acts, and repeal all laws which come in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or with the laws enacted by Congress for the recapture of fugitives from labor, and have submitted a resolution to that effect for the adoption of the House.

We have seen with satisfaction that the Governors of several States, within the last week, have brought it the subject to the notice of their respective Legislatures and recommended action in accordance with the views of the Committee. We entertain no doubt that the feelings as well as the interests of all the Non-slaveholding States will continue to effect the great object so much to be desired—the restoration of mutual respect and confidence between all parts of the Union. The Committee deemed it incumbent on them in connection with the foregoing subject to revise to some extent the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitives from labor. After the most careful investigation they have framed an amendment to the existing laws, which it is believed will much improve them.

The law of 1850 was supposed to contain a provision which positively required any citizen who might be called on for that purpose, to aid in the capture of a fugitive on his agent or the Marshal of the United States, in searching for and capturing such fugitive, whether forcible resistance was apprehended or not. This idea, whether well or ill-founded, has to a very great extent, become the popular belief in many of the States, and in the opinion of the Committee has had the effect to render the law distasteful and offensive. It is obvious that such belief would operate to cripple the efficiency of the law, and to some extent prevent its prompt and peaceful execution where that belief prevailed. It is reasonable to suppose that this odious provision, believed to be a part of the law, has given rise to much of that opposition to it so much complained of by the South.

The second section of the bill presented by the Committee, it is believed, will relieve the law from all objections of that kind, and tend materially to its easy and speedy execution—thus improving its efficiency as a remedy by making it more acceptable to the people amongst whom it is to be enforced, and by whose aid, in case of forcible resistance, it is to be made effectual.

The provisions of the first section of the bill, it is believed, will secure the fugitive (if he alleges he is free) a fair and impartial trial, more certainly than the law as it now stands. The Committee believe that this uncertainty as to the fate of one arrested as a fugitive, has given rise to the few instances known to us, of forcible resistance to the law. The same objection to the present law has undoubtedly stimulated, in most instances, the enactment of what are called "Personal Liberty bills" in some of the States.

It should be borne in mind that the objections urged by the Northern people are not to the law for the recovery of fugitives who *really* owe labor; but they are founded in the belief that the present law may and does permit the seizure of persons who are free, and subjects them to servitude, contrary to both law and right. The Committee believe it to be unjust to the Free States to assert that any considerable number of persons in those States are opposed to the reclamation of persons who, by the laws of any State, owe labor or service to any other. If any such class exists, it is that known as Abolitionists. This class asserts its opposition to the Constitution, because it does authorize the pursuit and recapture of fugitive slaves. In whatever light the persons composing this class may be regarded, it is certain the r numbers are so small that no danger can result to the constitutional rights of any portion of the Union from their peculiar opinions or their modes of commending them to the general public.

It is certainly true, that this class does not act with any of the great political parties of the day, and that its chief leaders and most talented orators, were most strenuously opposed to the Republican Party in the late Presidential contest, and denounced it and its doctrine in bitter and unsparing terms. The great mistake which is now urging on the public mind to the wildest excesses, consists in confounding that class of men known as Abolitionists, with the great class of the Republican Party of the North and West.

Similar to this and growing mainly out of it, is a belief which seems to have obtained credence very generally in the South, that the people of the Non-slaveholding States, having succeeded in electing a President, entertain a secret design to accumulate political power in both branches of Congress, until through Congressional action it will abolish Slavery in the States where it may then exist. How this purpose would be accomplished we are not informed. This prediction has been poured into the ears of excited multitudes from the mouths of popular orators and placed before their eyes in the pages of partisan presses, until in the Southern mind, it seems to have assumed a form of a plausible fact. The party charged with this purpose, when met in Convention at Chicago to nominate its candidates, declared its doctrine on this point in the following words:

"That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Notwithstanding the preposterous character of this idea, the Committee have deemed the belief in it, in some portions of the South, sufficiently important to demand a notice at this time.

That nothing possible should be left unattempted by the Committee, in order to efface these false impressions, they have prepared and submit an amendment to the Constitution whereby any power to interfere with Slavery in the States is forever denied to Congress, until every State of the Union, by its individual action, shall consent to its exercise. They entertain a confident belief that this amendment will be approved by the number of States required by the Constitution to secure its adoption. If this shall not secure Slavery in the States against the probability of interference by the Federal power, we are wholly incapable of conceiving any form of constitutional guarantee which will satisfy those who demand farther security for their rights.

The Committee are well aware that the frequent agitation of Slavery in political contests has given rise, in the minds of many, to fearful forebodings of disunion. It has undoubtedly contributed much to the present alienation of feeling between the Northern and Western, and Southern and Southwestern States. Investigations into the rightfulness or policy of what is properly called forced labor, when conducted by thoughtful and discreet minds in calm temper—guided by the laws of sound, moral and political philosophy—could scarcely be attended with danger to the peace of society, and might be productive of much good.

It is equally true that the discussion touching the Constitutional powers of the Federal Government, and the power of States over the subject of Slavery, when properly conducted, would have the effect to elicit truth rather than to endanger public tranquility But when this subject is brought into the arena of party politics, our experience has shown that it too frequently fails to attain the desired end without disturbing to a dangerous extent the harmony and goodwill between the sections of the Republic.

The truth of this remark will be fully shown by a brief reference to our history. In 1821, Missouri was admitted as a Slave State, and Slavery was at the same time prohibited in all the territory lying north of latitude 36° 30'. At that time so great was the agitation, that men not at all prone to regard imaginary in the light of real danger, entertained great fears for the stability of the Government. The public mind, however, became calm, and yielding to the suggestions of true patriotism, harmony was restored and public prosperity advanced with its usual rapid steps.

The next event which brought the subject of Slavery into public consideration, was the annexation of Texas. The Presidential election of 1844 was made to turn almost entirely upon this single question. The great majority of the people of the Free States were much dissatisfied with the result, but with their views of duty as citizens of a free Republic, they submitted, with regret, but with no disposition to make improper opposition to the will of the people, expressed in accordance with all the forms of law. Between this period and that of 1821, the public mind was not agitated, nor the public peace at all endangered by discussion or by Federal Legislation, touching the subject of Slavery.

The late war with Mexico resulted in the acquisition of Territory. From the moment of this acquisition, the question of the occupation of the Territory ceded by the treaty of peace with slave or free labor, again called into action all the conflicting opinions and ideas which have been, and perhaps always will be held on the subject of Slavery, until all men shall be agreed as to the moral and economical principles on which it rests. This struggle was attended with all the angry discussions which had so signally marked the two previous contests. Then, as now, disunion was threatened; public bodies resolved on secession, and for two years scarcely any other question of interest was known or discussed in Congress. At length in September, 1850, Congress acted finally on the subject, and a peaceful, though in some quarters, sullen acquiescence followed.

The leaders, however, of all parties at that time vowed fidelity to that compromise, and the public mind had reason to hope that our dominion having reached the Pacific Ocean, future acquisition of territory would not be desired, and by consequence this disturbing question could not again arise. In 1854, however, by the repeal of the law of 1821, known as the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to extend Slavery into territory where by that venerable law it had been prohibited, this disturbing question was again opened. Out of the grave to which it had been buried in 1850, this fearful spirit of discord arose. The present deplorable condition of the country bears witness to the mischief it has wrought. We see strong and powerful parties maintaining opposite opinions on this very question.

These hostile opinions are strongly adhered to on each side, leaving little or no hope of agreement without a surrender of convictions honestly entertained. An adjustment founded upon legal principles in which all will agree seems quite impossible. The expediency of withdrawing the subject matter of controversy from the conflict of opinion, and by another mode of settlement giving to the South and the North all that each under existing circumstances could expect or should desire to obtain, seemed to the Committee the best, if not the only mode of peaceful adjustment left to us.

The Committee were impressed with the belief growing out of admonitions furnished by our past history, that in a Republic constituted as ours is, in all cases when parties are obstinately divided in opinion upon subjects which touch the interests or wake up the passions of disaffected sections, it is the clear dictate of wisdom to withdraw the subject in every case possible from the strife of parties, and to keep the Federal Government as far removed from any connection with it as duty to the Constitution will permit. The Committee deem the present controversy involving the right to carry Slavery into territory not yet formed into State governments, one peculiarly fitted for the application of the principle just announced.

It is contended on the one hand, that in all the territory now in possession of the United States, not embraced within the limits of any State, and lying about south of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, Slavery shall be recognized and protected by law. The territory thus defined comprehends the new organized Territory of New-Mexico, including Arizona, which last, by law of Congress, has been attached to and made part of New-Mexico. This Territory was organized in 1850. By its organic law the Territorial Legislature was authorized to enact laws and report them to Congress. It was provided in the same act that if Congress should disapprove the laws thus made, they should be null and void.

In the year 1859, the Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico established Slavery in that Territory. This law was disapproved at the last session by a vote of the House, but the Senate have not yet acted on the bill, and so the law of the Territory not having been annulled by both Houses of Congress, remains in full force, and Slavery now exists by law in New-Mexico.

It is further provided by the act of 1850, that New-Mexico, when she is admitted into the Union, shall be admitted with or without Slavery as her Constitution may ordain. The Committee now propose to admit New-Mexico into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

By this course, the faith of the nation pledged in the Act of 1850, will be preserved, and the territory lying south of 36° 30' will be disposed of, and the subject matter of controversy removed from the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Thus all claimed by the South will be obtained, while the Northern portion of our remaining territory will be subject to such law as the Constitution and Congress may furnish for its Government. By this adjustment of the present territory of the Union, including the territory of all the States, it will be found that the area of the Free States and Territories, including all north of the line of 36° 30' contains, 648,779 square miles, and a population of 19,036,729, making a population of about 11 5-10 to the square mile.

The area of the slaveholding States, including New-Mexico, is 1,094 504 square miles, with a Federal population of about 9 7-10 to the square mile. By this arrangement of all the territory now possessed by the United States when New-Mexico is admitted, it admitted as a Slave State, that possessed by the slaveholding States will be greater in proportion to federal population than that occupied by the non-slaveholding States and Territories.

The Committee are at a loss to conceive what more than this can be desired or demanded by the South. This settlement commends itself to our acceptance as one which demands from no one any surrender of opinion for or against Slavery, for or against any proposition of constitutional law, and withdraws forever from contest between North and South all territory which the latter desires to possess, constituting it a State, with a privilege belonging to all States, to adopt such domestic institutions as her own sense of duty and interest shall determine.

If it is objected that the population of the proposed State is too small to justify her admission into the Union at this time, we answer that it now contains a larger white population than either of the States now in the Union, and represented in both branches of Congress. The present population of New-Mexico, including Arizona, is estimated at 105,000. It may also be objected that the present resources of the Territory are not equal to the support of a State Government. If this objection has any foundation in fact, it may easily be removed by liberal donations, such as Congress has heretofore often made to new States on their coming into the Union.

The Committee consider these and other objections to the plan, which might be suggested, as too insignificant to weigh, for a moment, against the incalculable benefits to all the States and all the people of the States, which, it is hoped, may flow from the adoption of the measure proposed. Other plans and modes of adjustment have been presented and considered by the Committee. All of them, however, involve the surrender of opinions on questions of constitutional law, long held by a large portion of the people, and too firmly grounded in their convictions to justify a demand of their abandonment, especially when the result desired by all can be reached without such sacrifice.

From the beginning of our deliberations it was apparent that the disposition of that portion of our territory lying south of the parallel of 36° 30' was the main subject of difficulty. The settlement of that question was, however, complicated with a provision much insisted on for territory hereafter to be acquired. This did not seem to the Committee properly to belong to the subject. The Committee did not think proper to extend their consideration of the embarrassments arising out of the occupation of territory now within our possession to territory which might or might not hereafter be acquired.

It seemed to them improper, if not absurd, while our Government was threatened with overthrow by an angry controversy touching the dissolution of our present territorial possessions, to employ our time in arranging for a partition amongst ourselves of its territorial dominions of neighboring nations, looking to the future, which, when it shall come, we probably bring with it circumstances and conditions which could not now be foreseen, and which, therefore, should be left to the judgments of those whose duty it may become to consider and act upon them.

The subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in those places in the slaveholding States where the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction, as well as the inter-State Slave-trade have been disposed of by a resolution accompanying this report, and the reason for that disposition briefly given in the resolution itself.

The rendition of fugitives from justice has, at all times, and especially lately, been a source of much irritation between the States, and has recently connected itself, unhappily, with the subject of Slavery. The provisions of the Constitution have been differently construed by the Governors of the different States, leading to controversy unfavorable to the amicable relations which should always subsist between the States.

To remedy this mischief, the Committee have thought it expedient to transfer the duty of acting upon requisitions for such fugitives, from the Governor of the State to the Courts of the United States, so as to secure a judicial construction of the Constitution, and also secure uniformity of action on the subject, and present a bill for that purpose.

The Committee have prepared several resolutions which do not propose action on any specific subject, but which, if adopted and approved by a vote of the House, may serve to announce principles which seem in some quarters to be questioned, while their adoption may tend to correct errors and misrepresentations that have obtained a too general belief in the Southern section of the Union.

The intrinsic difficulties which belong to the subject, must be the apology of the Committee for the time consumed in coming to the conclusion now submitted to the House. If the results we have reached fail to accomplish the so much desired end, the Committee still entertain a confident belief that Congress will speedily adopt some measures which will be accepted by all as a just and fair basis upon which the fraternal relations between all sections of the Union may be restored.

It is proper to state that the Committee were not unanimous on all the propositions reported, but the majority of a quorum was obtained to them all.

Following the report are the resolutions adopted by the Committee, and the bills drawn up to give effect to the proposed measures of adjustment.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, and TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, of the Committee of Thirty-three, have signed the following as a minority report:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; and our extraction from our present difficulties is to be looked for in efforts to preserve and protect public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises or concessions to unreasonable demands.

Facts About the Arsenals.

In looking over the official Army List for 1860, it appears that *nearly all* the public arsenals and armories have been placed in charge of officers from the Southern States:

Thus the Arsenal at St. Louis is commanded by a North Carolinian.
The Arsenal near Albany, by a North Carolinian.
The Arsenal at Pittsburgh, by a Marylander.
The Arsenal at Washington, by a Virginian.
The Arsenal at Fayetteville, by a Tennesseean.
The Arsenal near Baltimore, by a South Carolinian.
The Arsenal at Fort Monroe, Va., by a Virginian.
The Arsenal in Alabama, by a Virginian.
The Arsenal at St. Antonio, by a Marylander,
and the Arsenal near Philadelphia, by an officer from the District of Columbia. The Arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, has been in command of a Georgian until his very recent resignation.

Besides the Arsenals, the National Armory at Harper's Ferry is under the superintendence of a Virginian, and that at Springfield, Mass., was given to a Boston politician, immediately after the Charleston Convention, evidently as a reward for his course in that Convention, so positively opposed to the wishes of the Democracy of his State, as shown in the diminutive Breckinridge vote in Massachusetts.

Quite recently, or within a few months, the second officer in rank in the Ordnance Department has been dispatched to Japan in attendance on the Ambassadors, and the chief officer of that Department has been withdrawn from his proper official duties at Washington, and sent traveling through the country in the performance of the inspecting duties of his subordinate, whilst a *Southern* officer of inferior grade is placed in charge and command of the Department.

By the annual Army List there are eighteen officers from the Free States, and twenty-two from the Slave States and District of Columbia, in the Ordnance Department. Is it not singular then that of the Arsenals only four were commanded by Northern officers? One of the Arsenals thus commanded last January was that at Charleston; but this Northern commander has been withdrawn from his command since the date of the Charleston Convention, and the Arsenal has been delivered *over to the new Republic!!!* It is difficult to believe that these assignments to commands have been accidental, or that the unusual and unmilitary disposition made of the two senior officers, both Northern men, has not been with the view of placing the vast military *material* of the country in the hands of officers from the Southern States.

How great a proportion of the arms and other public property has been sent from the North to the South, under this system of control, may, it is hoped, appear from calls by Congress upon the Executive for information. Unless rumor lies, the opportunity has been created and extensively used for transferring an undue quantity of public property from the Northern Arsenals and Armories to the Arsenals and forts in the South, with the view and for the purpose of meeting the very exigency now occurring! S.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Mrs. H. L. Lloyd, J. S. Lloyd, Jos. Mills, lady and child, John Redmond, Chas. Cullman, Miss Herberlin, P. G. Langley, M. L. Goede, Miss E. G. Fentor, Miss L. J. Studley, Miss Marquand, J. D. Ford, Miss F. Merriam, Miss E. Marconet, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Hasbeson, J. W. De Forrest, lady and servant, Mrs. Young and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon sets.... 11 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 18 | Gov. Island.12 07 | Hell Gate.... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Bark Griffon, Davis, Perth Amboy, master; Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Anagance, (Br.,) Holden, Glasgow, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs M. Post, Robinson, Port de Lehua, Moore & Henry; William and Mary, Morton, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Mary Emma, Hulse, Lavacca, Norcross & Prince; Fanny Keating, Snow, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong; F. H. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Wonder, Hallock, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced heavy gales the entire passage. This morning, 4 A M, passed bark Jacob Merrill, ashore on Sandy Hook Point.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell